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Concluded between the Two Nations of
England and Scotland.

TRADE and BUSINESS.

The image is a black and white woodcut-style illustration of the French coat of arms. At the center is a shield divided into four quarters. The top-left and bottom-right quarters each contain a fleur-de-lis. The top-right and bottom-left quarters each contain a harp. A large cross fleury is superimposed over the shield. Above the shield is a crown with a cross on top. To the left of the shield is a lion rampant, and to the right is a unicorn rampant. A ribbon scrolls across the bottom of the shield with the Latin motto 'SEMPER EADEM'. The letters 'A' and 'R' are placed on either side of the crown.

Phemerides

THE kind Reception which the *Union-Almanack* had with last Year, gives me more than ordinary Encouragement to continue it; In which my main and principal Endeavour shall be, to Encourage and Promote Trade and Business all I can; and to insert such Subjects, that they yield both Profit and Delight to all my Readers, (as I hope these contained in this Book will be thought to be.) the latter End of which is a full (tho' short) Account of the late New Act of Parliament for the Assize of Bread, which I have added a Table of the several Weights, according to the Price of Wheat, and different Sorts of Bread, and have explained the Table by several Instances, and have I hope, set it in as clear a Light as possible. And if Men of large Families will take care, they may by this alone in one Year, save a many Five times the Value of this Book in the Weight, Goodness, and Largeness of their Bread. For by this Table, and the Directions, and by making use of the Common Weights, (by which Bread by the Act is to be weighed) they may know, what they are have for their Money, as well as the Bakers themselves.

August 1. 1710.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Squire's Grand Elixir; or, The Great Restorative of the World: So much on the Wings of Fame for Consumptions, fresh Colds, Coughs, Intermitting Ague, Pleurisies, Measles, Small-Pox, all Pains in the Limbs or Joints, all Fluxes, Inward Bleedings, &c. and gives present Ease in the most violent Fits of the Stone, or Gavel, and in all Sorts of Cholicks, Faintings, and Decays of Spirits; easeth all Grinding After-Pains, and prevents Miscarriages to a Wonder. Prepared and Sold by Joseph Bawler, Apothecary, in Jewin-street, London: And at most of the Principal Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

Note, Where 'tis not yet Sold, any Credible Person who sends first, may have it to Sell again, with good Allowance. Ready Money is Expected of all Strangers especially for the first Parcel.

The Folly of Faction and Divisions.

F O O L I S H, and Vain, is that contentious Strife,
Which sowres and robs us of the Sweets of Life.
What's that to us, when Sides are up and down,
Who's In or Out, or who's in Favour grown?
Our Rulers e'en what they think fit will do,
And care not how 'tis thought by me or you.
I S't not a Jest to see a busie Fop,
To leave his Labour, or neglect his Shop;
Or quarrel with his Father, or his Son;
Deny his Friend, or his Religion,
To get this Man a Vote, and t'other none?
To raise among his Neighbourhood Debate,
And Feuds in Counties and in Towns create?
I N Times of Chusing Members, ev'ry Sot
Believes the World depends upon his Vote,
And nearer as Election-Days approach,
Will for a Month together be debauch'd;
Whether th'Elected, or th'Elector paid,
The latter lost his Reck'ning in his Trade.
Yet Sutly He would sit, and scarce afford
The Courtly Candidate a Civil Word,
Nor own his Chapman, nor the Counter-board.
Proud of his Temporary Power he swells,
And Tales of his prevailing Int'rest tells;
But when the Shrieve has taken the Return,
He dwindles to a Wretch below your Scorn.
Then he who as a Sage the Choice wou'd rule,
Returns to Nature, and resumes the Fool.
W H A T can be more preposterous, than to see
Two Friends, about a Stranger, disagree?
Or, formal News-mongers o'er Tea reflect
On This Commander's Heat, and That's Neglect;
And Sots in Cellars or in Garrets bred,
Insult, like *Æsop's* Serpent's Tail, the Head.
H O W easy is it made by Fools of late,
To Scribble out Reflections on the State?
And such as are for other Arts too dull,
To be of Politicks, and Parties full.
What Reams of Sage Remarks have been produc'd,
And are not but for Pipes or Pastry us'd?

SURE

The Folly of Faction and Divisions.

SURE of all Plagues, Division is the worst,
And wretched is the Land by Faction curst.
The Joys of Conquest, by our Strife we spoil,
And render fruitless all our Hero's Toil:
For Fame we fight, and Freedom, while our Foes,
More weaken by their Arts, than by their Blows:
They feed the Flame of our intestine Jars,
And trusting to our Folly, mock our Wars

WERE we, as we shou'd be, in Int'rest one,
True to our Selves, and Faithful to the Throne,
The World wou'd be ours, and **ANNA** soon wou'd be
Sole Sov'reign of the Land, as well as Main.
She calls us to **UNITE**, She leads the Way,
And we shall ne're be bless'd, till we Obey.

A Brief Account of the Chief Battels between
the *English* and the *Scots*, since the *Norman* Conquest
And of the Necessity of a **UNION** between
Two Nations.

WHEN *England* and *Scotland* were Two distinct
Monarchies, and govern'd by their respective
Kings, there were little else but Divisions, Animosity
and Wars between them. I shal' pass over such Battels
that were waged between them in Ancient Times, and
relate only the Chief of those since the Conquest.

In the Year 1139, August 22. at *Condon* in *Yorkshire*,
about 4 Miles from *Alverton*, a Battel was fought, where
in above 10000 *Scots* were slain, besides *English*.

In 1296, the 24th of *Edward I.* the *English* slew at *Berwick*
20000 *Scots*, and won *Berwick*, *Dunbar*, and *Edinburgh*.

In 1298, July 22. at *Flodden* in *Scotland*, a Battel was
fought, wherein more than 20000 *Scots* were slain,
besides abundance of *English*.

In 1313, at *Sterling*, June 24. the *English* were beaten,
where 200 of the *English* Nobility were slain, and as many
more of the *English* Nobility taken Prisoners, and
50000 Common Soldiers slain, as some *Scots* relate; and
on the part of the *Scots* were slain about 4000.

In 1332, at *Bothel* by *Berwick*, near *Halydown*, were slain
8 *Scotch* Earls, 1300 Horse, and 35000 Common Soldiers.

The Necessity of a UNION.

In the Year 1346, *October 26.* a terrible Fight happen'd, where *David X. King of Scotland*, and 3 *Scotch Earls* were Prisoners, besides abundance of Men were slain.

In 1388, at *Atterborn* in *Northumberland*, 30000 English were put to flight, their General taken Prisoner, and 4000 kill'd, wounded, and taken.

In 1402, at *Hallydown*, near the Town of *Wollar*, *Sept.* *Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland*, took *Earl Douglas* a *Scotch General Prisoner*, with divers others of the *Over of the Scotch Chivalry*, and abundance of Men were slain.

In 1513, *Sept. 9.* at *Flodden Field* in *Northumberland*, the *IVth of Scotland* was slain; and tho the Day was to the *English*, yet above 1500 of them were taken slain, besides a Multitude of *Scots*.

In 1542, at *Solomons* beyond *Carlisle*, *Novemb. 24.* 15000 English, under the Command of the *Lord Maxwell*, were thrown.

In 1547, at *Masleborough Field* in *Scotland*, the *English* *Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset*, slew 14000 *Scots*, took 1500 Prisoners.

Q M I T several other *Battels* of less Note, wherein abundance of Men on both sides lost their Lives, the Victory sometimes turn'd to one Nation, and sometimes to the other. In these I have set down, we find, in about the space of 400 Years, near Two Hundred thousand Souls perished on both sides.

BUT, while the Two Nations were Two Separate Kingdoms, did they destroy and destroy each other, till they were happily UNITED King *James VIth* of *Scotland*, and *Ist.* of *England*; who, upon the Death of *Q. Elizabeth*, was proclaim'd the next undoubted Heir. Her Sovereign Queen *ANNE* being now the only surviving Branch of that Family, In case the Happy UNION of the Two Kingdoms had been made, *May 1. 1707.* the Kingdom of *Scotland*, after Her decease, would have been at Liberty to have chose themselves a King: then in all likelihood, the ancient Animosities between the Two Nations would have been Revived, and the like dreadful Scenes of Blood and Horror, would in a short time be acted over again, to the infinite detriment of both Kingdoms. But, Blessed be GOD, that dismal Prospect is vanishes by the UNION, to the Immortal Glory of our glorious QUEEN. And tho' some may be uneasy at present, notwithstanding Time and a serious Reflection on the Necessity of it, will reconcile them to it. However,

POSTERITY Her Pious Care shall Bless,
While Men love Freedom, and are pleas'd with P E A C E.

A Table of all the KINGS and QUEENS
of England, from Egbert, (who reduc'd the Heptarchy
into a Monarchy) to this present Year 1711.

Numb	KINGS Names.	Beg to Reig.	Reigned	since they rei.	Numb	KINGS Names.	Beg. to reig	Reigned
	<i>Saxon Line</i>	<i>A.D.</i>	<i>Ys</i>	<i>Yrs.</i>				
1	King Egbert	823	14	374	27	King John	1199	17
2	Ethelwolve	837	20	854	28	Henry III.	1216	56
3	Ethelbald	857	1	853	29	Edward I.	1272	35
4	Ethelbert	858	5	848	30	Edward II.	1307	19
5	Ethelred	863	9	839	31	Edward III.	1326	51
6	Alfred	872	29	810	32	Richard II.	1377	22
7	Edw. I. Sax.	901	24	786		Lancast. Li.		
8	Athelstan	925	16	770	33	Henry IV.	1399	13
9	Edmund I.	941	6	764	34	Henry V.	1412	10
10	Ethelred	947	9	755	35	Henry VI.	1422	38
11	Edwy	956	3	752		Line of York.		
12	Edgar	959	16	736	36	Edward IV.	1460	23
13	Edw. II. Sax. K.	975	3	733	37	Edward V.	1483	2
14	Ethelred	978	38	695	38	Richard III.	1483	2
15	Edmund II.	1016	1	694		Uni. of Fam.		
	<i>Danish Line.</i>				39	Henry VII.	1485	24
16	Canutus I.	1017	20	674	40	Henry VIII.	1509	38
17	Harold I.	1037	3	671	41	Edward VI.	1547	6
18	Canutus II.	1040	2	669	42	Qu. Mary	1553	5
19	Edw. III. Conf.	1042	24	645	43	Q. Elizabeth	1558	44
20	Harold II.	1066	9	645		Kdms. Unit.		
	<i>Norman Line.</i>				44	James I.	1602	23
21	Wil. I. Conq.	1066	21	624	45	Charles I.	1625	23
22	William II.	1087	13	611	46	Charles II.	1648	36
23	Henry I.	1100	35	576	47	James II.	1684	4
24	Stephen	1135	19	557		{Wil. III. 2		
	<i>Sax. L. Rest.</i>				48	{Q. Ma II.}	1688	13
25	Henry II.	1154	35	522	49	Q. ANNE	1701	10
26	Richard I.	1189	10	512		whom God gr		
						long to Reign.		

BEFORE King Egbert Conquer'd the whole N
on, England was divided into Seven Kingdoms, called
Heptarchy; the Names of each Kingdom, and how m
Kings in all each had, are as follow: The Kingdom
Kent had in all 17 Kings; Of East-Angles 14; Of
Saxons 16; Of South-Saxons 3; Of Mercia 21; Of
thumberland 22; and of West-Saxons 18 Kings.

Table of all the **KINGS** and **QUEENS** of Scotland, from **KENNETH** the Second (who Conquer'd the **Picts**) to this present Year 1711.

KINGS				KINGS			
Names.	Beg. to Reig.	Reigned	since they rei.	Names.	Beg. to Reig.	Reigned	since they reig.
Kenneth II.	<i>A.D.</i> 838	16	857	26 Alexander II.	1214	35	1249
<i>beg. to R. in</i>				27 Alexand. III.	1249	43	1292
Donald II.	854	4	858	An Interregnum 6 Years			
Constant. II.	858	16	874	28 John Balioll	1292	14	1306
Ethus	874	1	875	29 Robert Bruce	1306	26	1329
Gregorius	875	17	892	30 Edw. Balioll	1329	4	1336
Donald III.	892	11	903	31 David II.	1336	34	1370
Constant. III.	903	40	943	Stewarts Fa.			
Malcolme I.	943	15	958	32 Robert II.	1370	20	1390
Indulf	958	9	967	33 Robert III.	1390	16	1406
Duffe	967	4	971	34 James I.	1406	31	1437
Culen	971	4	975	35 James II.	1437	23	1460
Kenneth III.	975	24	999	36 James III.	1460	28	1488
Constant. IV.	999	27	1001	37 James IV.	1488	25	1513
Grime	1001	10	1011	38 James V.	1513	29	1542
Malcolme II	1011	30	1041	39 Mary Q. Scots.	1542	25	1567
Duncan	1041	7	1048	Kingd. Unie			
Macbeth	1048	9	1057	40 Ja⁶. Scot.	1567	58	1602
Malcolme III.	1057	36	1093	41 Ja¹. Eng.	1602	23	1625
Donald IV.	1093	16	1094	42 Charles I.	1625	23	1648
Duncan II.	1094	1	1095	43 Charles II.	1648	36	1684
Edgar	1095	12	1107	44 Ja⁷. Scot.	1684	4	1688
Alexander I.	1107	17	1124	45 Will. and Mary	1688	13	1701
David	1124	29	1153	Q. ANNE			
Malcolme IV.	1153	12	1165				
William	1165	49	1214				

BEFORE the Reign of **Kenneth II.** this Kingdom was divided into Two Parts; One Part was Govern'd by the **Scots**, and the other by the **Picts**. The Kings of Scotland, before the Conquest of the **Picts**, were Thirty Number, beginning with **Fergus** the First, *Anno* 404. But some Authors affirm there were 39 Kings of Scotland before **Fergus**, which others deny) But **Kenneth** entirely overthrew them, killing **Drusken** their last King, and United them into One Kingdom.

The Characters of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, with
several Parts of the Body they are said to govern.

♈ *Aries*,
Head and
Face
♉ *Taurus*
Neck and
Throat.
♊ *Cancer*,
Breast &
Stomach.
♋ *Virgo*,
Bowels &
Belly.
♌ *Scorpio*,
Secret
Members.
♍ *Capric.*
Knees



♊ *Gemini*
Arms and
Shoulders
♋ *Leo*,
Heart and
Back
♌ *Libra*
Reins and
Loyns.
♍ *Sagitt.*
Thighs
Hips.
♎ *Aquari-*
us,
Legs
♏ *Pisces*
the Feet

Should I omit to place this Figure here,
My Book would hardly sell another Year:
What (quoth my Country Friend) *D'ye think I'll buy*
An Almanack without th' Anatomy?
As for its *Use*, nor he, nor I can tell;
However, since it pleases all so well,
I've put it in, because my Book shou'd sell. }

The Characters of the Planets, Aspects, &c.

♄ Saturn,	☿ Mercury,	☿ Conjunction
♃ Jupiter,	☾ Luna,	✳ Sextile,
♂ Mars,	♁ Dragon's Head,	☐ Quartile,
☉ Sol,	♏ Dragon's Tail,	△ Trine,
♀ Venus,	⊕ Terra.	♌ Opposition.

The Four ENGLISH Terms.

Hilary-Term begins Jan. 23. Ends Feb. 12.
Easter-Term begins April 28. Ends May 14.
Trinity-Term begins June 1. Ends June 20.
Michaelmas-Term begins Oct. 23. Ends Nov. 28.

Note, For the Returns see in the Kalendar, where they are all set down

The Four SCOTCH Terms.

Canalemas-Term begins Jan. 23. Ends Feb. 12.
Whisfunside-Term begins May 25. Ends June 15.
Lammas-Term begins July 20. Ends August 8.
Marritmas-Term begins Nov. 3. Ends Nov. 29.

1711. January hath XXXI. Days.

New Moon 7 day, 10 night		Sun	☾	Moon	Moon	Mile
First Quar. 15 day, 7 night	Full Moon 23 day, at noon.	Rise	Set	South at	Rises at	
Last Quar. 30 day, 8 morn.		h m h D.	H. M.	H. M.	am	
1 a	Circ. of New Years-D.	8 54 23	5 M	52 0	M 53	12
2 b	☿ 28 deg ☾ Retrog	8 44 24	6	45 2	21	13
3 c	☿ South Midnight.	8 34 25	7	41 3	48	14
4 d	♄ 22 ♀	8 14 26	8	40 5	11	15
5 e		8 04 27	9	41 6	21	16
6 f	Epiphany	7 59 5	10	42 7	15	17
7 g	☿ 1 Sunday after Epiph.	7 57 5	11	39	) Sets	18
8 a	(☉ Ecl. 7 day, invis.)	7 56 5	10 A	32 4	A 57	19
9 b	Day br. 3 quart. after 5.	7 54 5	21	20 6	17	20
10 c		7 53 5	32	47	34	21
11 d	Aldebaran South 8 ni.	7 52 5	42	47 8	47	22
12 e	Great Dog South 10 ni.	7 50 5	53	26 9	59	23
13 f	Days lengthen'd 1 h.	7 49 5	64	6 11	10	24
14 g	☿ 2 Sunday after Epiph.	7 47 5	74	46 12	21	25
15 a	♄ 24 ♀ Retrograde	7 46 5	85	28 0	M 21	26
16 b	☉ 7. 2. ☿	7 44 5	96	13 1	33	27
17 c	♀ 8 ☿. ♀ 23 ☿	7 42 5	107	22	46	28
18 d	Moon sets near Aldeb.	7 41 5	117	53 3	56	29
19 e	☿ 20. 41. ♀ 4. 5. N. Lat.	7 39 5	128	47 5	03	30
20 f	Octab. Hiary, 1st. Ret.	7 37 5	139	43 5	54	31
21 g	☿ 3 Sunday after Epiph.	7 35 5	1410	38 6	35	1
22 a	♄ 13 ☿	7 34 5	1511	33 7	5	2
23 b	Term beg. ☿ E. l. inv.	7 32 5	1612	25	) Rise	3
24 c		7 30 5	170 M	25 6	A 11	4
25 d	Conversion of St. Paul	7 28 5	181	15 7	38	5
26 e		7 26 5	192	49	5	6
27 f	Quind. Hill. 2d Ret.	7 25 5	203	53 10	32	7
28 g	Septuagesima.	7 23 5	213	43 12	1	8
29 a		7 21 5	224	35 0	M 1	9
30 b	K. Charles I. Martyr'd	7 19 5	235	31 1	30	10
31 c		7 17 5	246	29 2	55	11

RULES to know the Weather.

OBSERVE the Daily Circle of the SUN,
And the short Year of each revolving MOON:
By them thou shalt foresee the following Day;
Nor shall a Starry Night thy Hopes betray.

1711. February hath XXVIII Days.

New Moon 6 day, 2 aftern.		Sun Rise h m	Sec. h D.	Moon South at H. M.		Moon Rises at H. M.		M N Mid am
First Quar. 14 day, 4 aftern.				H.	M.	H.	M.	
Full Moon 21 day, at midn.								
Last Quar. 28 day, 4 aftern.								
1	D ☉ 23 15 ☼	7 15	5 25	7 M	28	4 M	8	12
2	E Candlemas Day.	7 13	5 26	8	28	5	6	13
3	F Craft. Pur. 3d. Return.	7 11	5 27	9	25	5	47	14
4	G Sexagesima.	7 9	5 28	10	19	6	15	15
5	A Days lengthned 2 h.	7 7	5 29	11	9	6	36	16
6	B ANNE BORN 1666.	7 5	5 30	11	55	6	fets	17
7	C (☉ Eclip. 6. d. Inv.)	7 4	5 31	10 A	38	6 A	27	18
8	D 22. 19 ☼ Lat. 3. 17 N.	7 2	5 31	19	7	40		19
9	E Offab. Pur. 4th Return	7 0	5 32	0	8	51		20
10	F Lesser Dog South 11 N.	6 58	6 42	41	10	3		21
11	G Shrove-Sunday.	6 56	6 53	23	11	16		22
12	A Term Ends.	6 54	6 64	7	12	28		23
13	B Shrove-Tuesday.	6 52	6 74	54	0	M	28	24
14	C Ash-Wednesday.	6 49	6 5	43	1	40		25
15	D ☼ South 9 at Night.	6 47	6 9	6	36	2	46	26
16	E ☼ 25 ☼ R. 4 29 ☼	6 45	6 10	7	30	3	45	27
17	F ☽ 11 ☼	6 43	6 11	8	25	4	30	28
18	G Quadragesima.	6 41	6 12	9	20	5	4	29
19	A ☼ under ☉ 5 Deg.	6 39	6 13	10	13	5	29	30
20	B ☼ 12 ☼ R. ☼ 21 ☼	6 37	6 14	11	5	5	49	31
21	C Ember-Week.	6 35	6 11	11	55	6	5	32
22	D ☼ 23 ☼	6 33	6 16	12	46	D rises		33
23	E Cor Leonis S. 3 q. af. 10 N.	6 31	6 17	0 M	46	2 A	10	34
24	F Saint Matthias.	6 29	6 18	1	38	9	45	35
25	G A Sunday in Lent.	6 27	6 19	2	31	11	15	36
26	A Day br. half h. after 4.	6 25	6 20	3	28	12	45	37
27	B ☼	6 23	6 21	4	27	0 M	45	38
28	C ☼ Sets half h. aft. 5.m.	6 20	6 5	5	28	2	4	39

WHEN first the Moon appears, if then she shrowds
 Her Silver Crescent, tipt with Sable Clouds,
 Conclude she bodes a Tempest on the Main,
 And brews for Fields impetuous Floods of Rain.
 Or if her Face with fiery Flushing glow,
 Expect the rattling Winds aloft to blow.

1711. March hath XXXI Days.

N. Scilicet dim	New Moon 8 day, 6 morn		Sun	Sec.	Mo	Mo	Moon		Moon		N. Scilicet dim
	First Quar. 16 day, 1 aftern.		Rise				South		Rises		
	Full Moon 23 day, 10 mor.						at		at		
	Last Quar. 30 day, 2 morn.		h m h	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.			
12	1	D David. ☉ 21. 20 ♄	6 18 6	23	6	M 25	3	M 7	12		
13	2	e Chad Days lenth. 4. h	6 16 6	24	7	26	3	53	13		
14	3	f ☽ 28. 33 VS L. 1. 6 S	6 14 6	25	8	20	4	24	14		
15	4	☿ 3 Sunday in Lent.	6 12 6	26	9	11	4	47	15		
16	5	a	6 10 6	27	9	57	5	4	16		
17	6	b ☿ South 9 at Night.	6 8 6	28	10	41	5	17	17		
18	7	c ☿ 24 ☿ Retro.	6 6 6	29	11	23	5	29	18		
19	8	D Queen ANNE Procl.	6 4 6	30	A 4	☽ Sets	19				
20	9	e (☉ in ♊ 10 d. 4 m)	6 2 6	1	0	45	7	55	20		
21	10	f Spring Quarter begins.	6 0 6	2	1	26	9	8	21		
22	11	☿ Midlent-Sunday.	5 58 7	3	2	10	10	20	22		
23	12	a ☽ Sets near 7 Stars.	5 56 7	4	2	56	11	33	23		
24	13	b ♀ Sets 22 m. aft. 7. m.	5 54 7	5	3	45	12	41	24		
25	14	c	5 52 7	6	4	36	0	M 41	25		
26	15	D ♄ 2 VS	5 50 7	7	5	25	1	42	26		
27	16	e	5 48 7	8	6	22	2	32	27		
28	17	f St. Patrick.	5 45 7	9	7	15	3	10	28		
29	18	☿ 5 Sunday in Lent.	5 43 7	10	8	7	3	37	29		
30	19	a	5 41 7	11	8	59	3	59	30		
31	20	b ☽ sets near Cor Leonis.	5 39 7	12	9	50	4	16	31		
1	21	c	5 37 7	13	10	40	4	31			
2	22	D ☿ 11 ☿ direct.	5 35 7	14	11	31	4	46			
3	23	e ♀ 29 ♊	5 33 7	15	12	25	5	☽ rises	3		
4	24	f ♀ 21 ♄	5 31 7	16	0	M 25	8	A 52	4		
5	25	☿ Palm-Sun. & Lady-D.	5 29 7	17	1	22	10	26	5		
6	26	a ☿ 9 ☿	5 27 7	18	2	23	11	54	6		
7	27	b Day br. half h. aft. 3.	5 24 7	19	3	25	13	7	7		
8	28	c	5 22 7	20	4	28	1	M 7	8		
9	29	D Maunday-Thursday.	5 20 7	21	5	26	2	0	9		
10	30	e Good Fryday.	5 18 7	22	6	25	2	36	10		
11	31	f Days lengthned 6 h.	5 16 7	23	7	17	3	1	11		

WHEN Four Nights old (for that's the surest Sign)
With sharpen'd Horns if glorious then SHE shine;
Then void of Tempests shall be all that MOON,
'Till HER revolving Race be wholly run.

1711. April hath XXX Days.

New Moon 6 day, 11 high.		Sun		Moon		Moon		Moon	
First Quarter 14 day, midn.		Rise		Set.		South		Rises	
Full Moon 21 day, 6 aftern.		at		at		at		at	
Last Quarter 28 d. 1 aftern.		h m h D		H. M.		H. M.		dm	
1	☉ Easter-Day	5	15 7 24	8	M 53	M 19			12
2	a Aldeb sets 19 m. p. 10 n.	5	13 7 25	8	49 3	33			1
3	b ☉ 23. 55 ♀	5	11 7 26	9	30 3	45			14
4	c ☽ 27. 52 ♂	5	9 7 27	10	11 3	56			15
5	d ☽ Lat. North 4. 24.	5	7 7 28	10	52 4	8			16
6	e ☽ 24 ☽ Direct.	5	5 7	11	33	☽ Sets			17
7	f ☽ 3 VS	5	3 7	10	A 16 8	A 16			18
8	☽ Low-Sunday	5	1 7	1	29	29			19
9	a Venus sets at 9 night.	4	59 8	3	49 10	38			20
10	b ♂ 14 ♀	4	57 8	4	39 11	42			21
11	c ♀ 23 ☽	4	55 8	5	31 12	35			22
12	d ♀ 29 ♀	4	53 8	6	24 0	M 35			23
13	e ☽ sets near ☽	4	51 8	7	16 1	16			24
14	f Days length. 7 hours.	4	49 8	8	7 1	47			25
15	☽ 2 Sunday after Easter	4	48 8	9	56 2	9			26
16	a Quind Pasch. 1st Ret.	4	46 8	10	45 2	27			27
17	b ☽ 9 ☽	4	44 8	11	33 2	42			28
18	c Term begins	4	43 8	12	24 2	56			29
19	d	4	41 8	13	15 3	11			30
20	e	4	39 8	14	10 3	26			31
21	f Day br. at 2 a Clock.	4	37 8	15	9	☽ Rise			2
22	☽ 3 Sunday after Easter	4	35 8	16	0	M 9 9	A 29		3
23	a Tres. Pasch. 2d Ret.	4	34 8	17	1	12 10	51		4
24	b	4	32 8	18	2	17 11	55		5
25	c St. Mark	4	30 8	19	3	21 12	40		6
26	d	4	28 8	20	4	21 0	M 40		7
27	e Venus sets at 10 night	4	27 8	21	5	17 1	9		8
28	f ☽	4	25 8	22	6	6 1	30		9
29	☽ 4 Sunday after Easter	4	23 8	23	6	5 1	45		10
30	a Mens. Pasch. 3d Ret.	4	22 8	24	7	43 1	57		11

ABOVE the rest, the SUN, who never lies,
Foretells the Change of Weather in the Skies :
For if HE rise unwilling to his Race,
Clouds on his Brows, and Spots upon his Face ;

Or

1711. May hath XXXI Days.

New Moon 6 day, 3 after n.	Sun	D	Moon	Moon	N
First Quar. 14 day, 10 mor.	Rise	Sec	South	Rises	Settle
Full Moon 21 day, 1 morn.			at	at	
Last Quar. 28 day, 2 morn	h m h	D.	H. M	H. M	dm

1	b	St. Philip and James.	4 23 8	25 8	M 15	2	M 9	12
2	c	☾ 1. 58 ☽	4 18 8	26 8	55	2	20	13
3	d	☽ 18.47 V Lat. 4.50 N.	4 16 8	27 9	36	2	31	14
4	e	☽ Sou. 46 min aft. 2m.	4 15 8	28 10	17	2	45	15
5	f	☽ 26 ☽	4 13 8	29 11	2	3	1	16
6	g	Rogation Sunday	4 12 8	☾ 11	49	☾	Sets	17
7	a	Quinq. Pasch. 4th Ret.	4 10 8	10	A. 38	9	A 37	18
8	b	☾ Sets near Venus	4 8 8	2 1	30	10	33	19
9	c	Day br. at 1 a Clock.	4 7 8	3 2	22	11	18	20
10	d	Holy Thursday	4 6 8	4 3	14	11	51	21
11	e	Cras. Ascen. 5th Ret.	4 4 8	5 4	5	12	16	22
12	f	☽ 2 VS Ret.	4 3 8	6 4	54	0	M 16	23
13	g	Sunday aft. Ascension	4 2 8	7 5	41	0	34	24
14	a	Term Ends.	4 1 8	8 6	28	0	50	25
15	b	☽ 29 ☽	4 0 8	9 7	15	1	3	26
16	c	☽ Rises 10 at Night.	3 59 9	10 8	3	1	16	27
17	d	Now no real Night	3 58 9	11 8	54	1	30	28
18	e	But all Twilight.	3 57 9	12 9	50	1	47	29
19	f	☽ 9 ☽	3 55 9	13 10	51	2	10	30
20	g	Whit-Sunday	3 54 9	14 11	54	2	40	31
21	a	☽ 4 ☽	3 53 9	15 12	59	☾	Rise	☾
22	b	☽ sets 11 min. aft. 10n.	3 52 9	16 0	M 59	10	A 30	☾
23	c	Ember Week	3 51 9	17 2	3	11	7	3
24	d	☽ 6 ☽	3 50 9	18 3	2	11	31	4
25	e	Corm Sou. 19m. af. 11n.	3 49 9	19 3	56	11	49	5
26	f	Days lengthen'd 9 h.	3 48 9	20 4	44	12	2	6
27	g	Trinity Sunday	3 47 9	21 5	28	0	M 2	7
28	a	Cras. Trin. First Return	3 46 9	22 6	10	0	14	8
29	b	K. Ch. H. Nat. & Ret.	3 46 9	23 6	51	0	25	9
30	c		3 45 9	24 7	31	0	36	10
31	d	Corpus Christi.	3 44 9	25 8	12	0	49	11

O R if through Mists he shoots his fullen Beams,
 Frugal of Light, in loose and straggling Streams;
 Suspect a Drifling Day, with Southern Rain,
 Fatal to Fruits, and Flocks, and promis'd Grain.

1711.

June hath XXX Days.

New Moon 5 day, 6 morn.		Sun	Moon		Moon	
First Quar. 12 day, 6 aftern.		Rise	Set	South	Rises	
Full Moon 19 day, 9 morn		Rise	Set	at	at	
Last Quar. 27 day, 5 aftern.		h m h	D.	H. M.	H. M.	dm
1	e	Term begins.				
2	f	3 44 9	26 8	M 56	1 M	3 12
3	g	3 44 9	27 9	41	1	23 13
4	a	3 43 9	28 10	29	1	48 14
5	b	3 43 9	29 11	20	2	29 15
6	c	3 43 9	30	A 12	2	Sets 16
7	d	3 42 9	1	1	59 A	49 17
8	e	3 42 9	2	1	57 10	16 18
9	f	3 42 9	3	2	47 10	37 19
10	g	3 42 9	4	3	34 10	53 20
11	a	3 42 9	5	4	20 11	6 21
12	b	3 41 9	6	5	6 11	18 22
13	c	3 42 9	7	5	53 11	31 23
14	d	3 42 9	8	6	41 11	46 24
15	e	3 42 9	9	7	31 12	4 25
16	f	3 42 9	10	8	29 0	M 4 26
17	g	3 43 9	11	9	29 0	30 27
18	a	3 43 9	12	10	33 1	6 28
19	b	3 43 9	13	11	37 1	58 29
20	c	3 44 9	14	12	39 2	D rises 30
21	d	3 44 9	15	0	M 39 9	A 26 31
22	e	3 44 9	16	1	36 9	47 32
23	f	3 45 9	17	2	28 10	3 33
24	g	3 46 9	18	3	15 10	16 34
25	a	3 46 9	19	3	59 10	27 35
26	b	3 47 9	20	4	41 10	38 36
27	c	3 48 9	21	5	22 10	50 37
28	d	3 49 9	22	6	3 11	3 38
29	e	3 50 9	23	6	45 11	21 39
30	f	3 51 9	24	7	30 11	43 40
	g	3 51 9	25	8	17 12	15 41
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1711. July hath XXXI Days.

New Moon 4 day, 7 aftern.		Sun	☾	Moon	Moon	V. S. C. / dm
First Quar. 11 day, 11 night		Rise	Set	South at	Rises at	
Full Moon 18 day, 6 aftern.		h m h	D	H. M.	H. M.	
Last Quar. 26 day, 11 foren.		h m h	D	H. M.	H. M.	
1 ☿ 5 Sun. after Trinity.		3 52 9	26	9 M	7 0 M	15 12
2 a 1/4 S. 12 m. aft. 10 n.		3 53 9	27	9	59 0	57 13
3 b ☿ cannot be seen.		3 54 9	28	10	52 1	53 14
4 c ☉ Eclip. Visible 8 m.		3 55 9	29	11	45	☾ Sets 15
5 d Days short. half an h.		3 57 9	1	0 A	36 8	A 37 16
6 e ☉ 24 2 ☿		3 58 9	2	1	26 8	55 17
7 f Moon sets near ☿		3 59 9	3	2	14 9	10 18
8 ☿ 6 Sunday aft. Trinity.		4 0 8	4	3	19	23 19
9 a		4 1 8	5	3	47 9	36 20
10 b ☿ sets 33 m. aft. 9 n.		4 2 8	6	4	34 9	49 21
11 c ☾ 22. 33 ☿		4 3 8	7	5	24 10	6 22
12 d ☾ Lat. 5. 17 South.		4 4 8	8	6	17 10	28 23
13 e ☿ 4 ☿		4 6 8	9	7	14 15	59 24
14 f Caudae ☿ sets 3 q. af. 10 n.		4 7 8	10	8	15 11	43 25
15 ☿ 7 Sunday after Trinity.		4 9 8	11	9	18 12	44 26
16 a ☿ 24. ☿ Ret.		4 10 8	12	10	20 0	M 44 27
17 b Days shortned 1 hour.		4 12 8	13	11	18 1	1 28
18 c Day br. at 1 a Cl. ☾ Ec. In.		4 14 8	14	12	13	☾ rises 29
19 d Dog-Days begin.		4 15 8	15	0 M	13 8	A 5 30
20 e ☿ 5 ☿		4 17 8	16	1	3 8	19 31
21 f ☿ 22 1/2 ☿		4 19 8	17	1	49 8	32 Aug.
22 ☿ 8 Sunday aft. Trinity.		4 21 8	18	2	33 8	44
23 a Spica ☿ sets ha. h. af. 9 n.		4 23 8	19	3	15 8	55 3
24 b ☿ 1 ☿		4 24 8	20	3	57 9	9 4
25 c St. James.		4 25 8	21	4	34 9	25 5
26 d ☿ 3 ☿		4 27 8	22	5	24 9	45 6
27 e		4 28 8	23	6	10 10	13 7
28 f Days 15 hours long.		4 30 8	24	6	59 10	50 8
29 ☿ 9 Sunday aft. Trinity.		4 32 8	25	7	50 11	40 9
30 a		4 34 8	26	8	42 12	44 10
31 b		4 36 8	27	9	15 0	M 44 11

BUT more than all, the Setting SUN survey,
 When down the Steep of Heav'n he drives the Day.
 For oft we find HIM finishing HIS Race,
 With various Colours erring on his Face :

IF

1711. August hath XXXI Days.

New Moon 3 day, 6 morn.		Sun	Moon	Moon	N	
First Quar. 10 day, 4 morn.		Rise	Set.	South	Rises	
Full Moon 17 day, 5 morn.		h m h	D.	at	at	
Last Quar. 25 day, 4 morn		h m h	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	c	Lammas-Day.	4 38 8	28	10 M 27	1 M 58
2	d	Day breaks at 2 a Cl.	4 40 8	29	11 18	3 17
3	e	☉ 20. 50 ♌	4 42 8	☉	A. 8	D Sets
4	f	☽ 7. 13 ♍ Lat. 2. 52 So.	4 43 8	10	57 7	A. 32
5	g	☉ Sunday after Trin.	4 45 8	21	44 7	46 16
6	a	Days shorten'd 2 h.	4 47 8	32	33 8	0 17
7	b	☿ 7 ♍	4 49 8	43	23 8	16 18
8	c	♃ 24 ♌	4 51 8	54	16 8	36 19
9	d	♂ 17 ♍	4 53 8	65	12 9	4 20
10	e	☽ a little under Cor m	4 54 8	6	12 9	43 21
11	f	♀ 14 ♍	4 55 8	87	13 10	37 22
12	g	☉ Sunday after Trin.	4 57 8	98	13 11	48 23
13	a	♀ 11 ♍	4 59 8	109	12 13	9 24
14	b	♂ 2 ♍	5 1 7	11 10	7 1	M 9 25
15	c	Castor ris. 11 m. aft. 11 ni.	5 3 7	12 10	58 2	33 26
16	d		5 5 7	13 11	46 3	56 27
17	e		5 7 7	12	31	☽ Rise 28
18	f	Days shorten'd 3 hours.	5 10 7	14 0	M 31 6	A. 56 29
19	g	☉ Sunday after Trin.	5 11 7	15 1	14 7	8 30
20	a		5 13 7	16 1	57 7	21 31
21	b	Day breaks at 3 a Cl.	5 15 7	17 2	40 7	36 32
22	c		5 17 7	18 3	24 7	55 33
23	d		5 19 7	19 4	10 8	19 34
24	e	St. Bartholomew	5 21 7	20 4	58 8	53 35
25	f		5 23 7	21 5	48 9	37 36
26	g	☉ Sunday after Trin.	5 25 7	22 6	39 10	35 37
27	a	Dog-Days end.	5 27 7	23 7	31 11	44 38
28	b	☽ South at ☉ set.	5 29 7	24 8	23 13	0 39
29	c		5 31 7	25 9	14 1	M 0 40
30	d	Eagle Sou. 22 m. aft. 8 ni	5 34 7	26 10	5 2	21 41
31	e		5 36 7	27 10	54 3	44 42

IF Fery Red HIS glowing Globe descends,
 High Winds and furious Tempests HE portends.
 But if his Cheeks are swoln with livid Blue,
 HE bodes Wet Weather by his Watry Hue.

		New moon	1 day, at 5 aft.	Full moon	8 day, at 11 morn.	15 day, at 7 even.	23 day at 11 night.	Sun		Moon		Moon		R. Scilicet
		Rise	Set	at	at	at	at	h.m.h	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	d.m
1	f	Da. br. ha. ho. af 3.	5 38 7	11 M 43	sets	12								
2	g	14 Sun. after Trinity.	5 40 7	10 A 32	6 A 14	13								
3	a	☉ 20 51 m	5 42 7	2 I 24	6 36	14								
4	b	☽ sets near ☿	5 44 7	3 2 18	6 50	15								
5	c	☿ sets 26 m. af. 7 nig.	5 46 7	4 3 14	7 16	16								
6	d	♀ sets at 7 night.	5 48 7	5 4 15	7 52	17								
7	e	☽ 12. 55 ♀	5 50 7	6 5 16	8 42	18								
8	f	☽ Lat. 2 57 south.	5 52 7	6 6 17	9 49	19								
9	g	13 Sun. after Trin.	5 54 7	8 7 16	11 5	20								
10	a	☿ 11 ♀	5 56 7	9 8 11	12 27	21								
11	b	(☉ in ♍ 12d. 4 at ni.	5 58 7	10 9 20	M 27	22								
12	c	Autumn Quart. beg.	6 0 6	11 9 50	I 50	23								
13	d	☽ 25 ♀	6 2 6	12 10 35	3 9	24								
14	e	Day br. at 4 a clock.	6 3 6	12 11 19	4 26	25								
15	f	☿ 12 m	6 5 6	12 2 12	5 rises	26								
16	g	16 Sun. after Trin.	6 7 6	15 0 M 2	5 A 38	27								
17	a	♀ 18 m	6 9 6	16 0 44	5 52	28								
18	b	Days shortened 5 hou.	6 11 6	17 1 28	6 10	29								
19	c	Ember Week.	6 13 6	18 2 14	6 32	30								
20	d	☿ 4 m	6 15 6	19 3 17	2 2									
21	e	St. Matthew.	6 17 6	20 3 50	7 41									
22	f	☽ 17 Sun. after Trin.	6 19 6	21 4 41	8 33	3								
23	g		6 21 6	22 5 32	9 30	4								
24	a		6 23 6	23 6 23	10 49	5								
25	b	Fomahaut rises 22	6 25 6	24 7 13	12 6	6								
26	c	min. after 7 night.	6 27 6	25 8 30	M 6	7								
27	d	[9 night	6 29 6	26 8 51	1 26	8								
28	e	Marchab. so. 5 m. aft.	6 31 6	27 9 39	2 49	9								
29	f	St. Mic. Arch-Angel	6 33 6	28 10 28	4 13	10								
30	g	18 Sun. after Trinity	6 35 6	29 11 19	5 39	11								

I F Dusky Spots are vary'd on His Brow,
 And streak'd with Red, a troubl'd Colour shew;
 That fullen mixture shall at once declare
 Winds, Rain, and Storms, and Elemental War.

1711. **October hath XXXI Days.**

New moon, 1 day, at 2 morn.
 First qu. 7 day, at 7 even.
 Full moon 15 day, at 1 aft.
 Last qu. 23 day, at 3 aftern.
 New moon, 30 day, at 1 aft.

			Sun	☾	Moon	Moon	
			Rise	Set	South	Sets	
			at	at	at	at	
			h.m.h	D	H. M.	H. M.	
1	a	☉ 18 ²⁵ ♈	6 37 6	1	0 A 12	☾ sets.	12
2	b	☾ 8 ⁴¹ m Lat. 4 58 So.	6 39 6	1	1 9 5	A. 25	13
3	c	Days shortn. 6 hours.	6 41 6	2	2 10 5	58	14
4	d	☾ sets a qu. p. 8 nig.	6 43 6	3	3 14 6	44	15
5	e	☾ sets near ☿	6 45 6	4	4 17 7	46	16
6	f	☿ 13 ♎	6 47 6	5	5 18 9	2	17
7	g	☉ Sun. after Trin.	6 49 6	6	6 15 10	24	18
8	a	☿ 29 ♊	6 51 6	7	7 8 11	47	19
9	b	♈ 29 m	6 54 6	8	8 56 13	6	20
10	c	♀ 27 m	6 56 6	9	9 41 1	M 6	21
11	d	Day breaks at 5 a. clo.	6 58 6	10	10 24 2	22	22
12	e	♀ 26 ♈	6 59 6	11	11 6 3	37	23
13	f	♈ 29 ♋	7 2 5	12	12 48 4	49	24
14	g	☉ Sun. after Trin.	7 4 5	13	1 31 6	2	25
15	a		7 6 5	14	2 16	☾ rises	26
16	b		7 8 5	15	3 0 M 16	4 A 43	27
17	c		7 10 5	16	4 12 5	10	28
18	d	St. Luke.	7 12 5	17	5 51 5	46	29
19	e	Days shortn. 7. hou.	7 14 5	18	6 41 6	32	30
20	f	Tres Michael. 1 Ret.	7 16 5	19	7 31 7	31	31
21	g	☉ Sun. after Trin.	7 18 5	20	8 22 8	39	
22	a	☾ rises near ☿ 23da.	7 19 5	21	9 11 9	52	
23	b	Term begins.	7 21 5	22	10 59 11	9	
24	c		7 23 5	23	12 46 12	28	
25	d	Crisp. Cor ♎ r. at mid.	7 25 5	24	1 33 0 M	28	
26	e	Day br. half h. p. 5.	7 27 5	25	2 19 1	48	
27	f	Mens. Mich. 2 Ret.	7 29 5	26	3 8 3	11	
28	g	S. Simon and S. Jude.	7 31 5	27	4 55 4	37	
29	a		7 32 5	28	5 53 6	8	
30	b		7 34 5	29	6 53	☾ sets	10
31	c		7 36 5	30	7 A 56 4 A	34	11

BUT if with Purple Rays HE brings the Light,
 And a pure Heav'n resigns to quiet Night,
 No rising Winds, or falling Storms are nigh,
 But Northern Breezes purge the ruff'd Sky.

711. November hath XXX Days.

		Sun		Moon		Moon		M. Style
		Rise	Set	South at		Sets at		
		h.m.h		D.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	d	All Saints day.		7	37	5	12	A 15
2	e	All Souls.		7	39	5	23	A 31
3	f	Craf. Animar. 3d Ret.		7	41	5	34	43
4	g	23 Sun. aft. Trin.		7	43	5	45	6
5	a	Powder Treason.		7	44	5	55	31
6	b	☉ 24 30 m		7	46	5	53	10
7	c	☿ sets 26 m. p. 6 ni.		7	48	5	39	12
8	d	♂ sets 21 m. p. 5 ni.		7	49	5	22	0
9	e	☽ 5 21 V Lat. 4.49 N.		7	51	5	41	26
10	f	Day br. 3 quart. p. 5.		7	52	5	46	2
11	g	24 Sun. aft. Trin.		7	53	5	28	3
12	a	Craf. Mart. 4th Ret.		7	54	5	11	5
13	b	Moon touches 7 Stars		7	56	5	11	5
14	c	☿ 15 ☾		7	57	5	12	33
15	d	☿ 6 VS		7	59	5	15	0
16	e	☿ rises 24 m. p. 9 ni.		8	04	16	1	23
17	f	♂ 28 ☿		8	24	17	2	14
18	g	25 Sun. after Trin.		8	34	18	3	37
19	a	O ^r Martin, 5th. Ret.		8	44	19	3	51
20	b	☽ under ☿ near 3 deg.		8	64	20	4	37
21	c	☽ und. Cor ☾ 3 deg.		8	74	21	5	22
22	d	♀ 12 m Ret.		8	84	22	0	6
23	e	♀ 6 ☿		8	94	23	6	52
24	f	Days shortn. 9 hours.		8	105	24	7	39
25	g	25 Sun. after Trin.		8	114	25	8	29
26	a	Quind. Martin, 6 Ret.		8	124	26	9	25
27	b	☿ 26 VS		8	134	27	10	25
28	c	Term ends.		8	144	28	11	29
29	d			8	144	29	10	A 35
30	e	St. Andrew.		8	154	30	11	39

THUS the unerring SUN and MOON declare
 What the late Ev'n and early Morn prepare :
 And when the South projects a stormy Day,
 And when the clearing North will puff the Clouds a-
 B 2 (way:

1711. December hath XXXI Days.

First quart. 5 day at 8 Night		Sun	Moon		Moon		N. S. L. e					
Full Moon 14 day at 2 Mor.		Rise	South		Sets							
Last quart. 21 day at 6 Nt.		at	at		at		d. m.					
New Moon 28 day at 10 M.		h. m. h	D.	H.	M.	H.		M.				
1	f	☉ 19. 54. ♂	8	16	4	3	2 A.	39	6 A.	55	12	
2	☿	Advent Sunday,	8	16	4	4	3	33	8	21	13	
3	a	♂ under ♄	8	16	4	5	4	23	9	43	14	
4	b	☽ 6. 37. ♀	8	17	4	6	5	9	11	1	15	
5	c	☽ Lat. 4. 16. North.	8	17	4	7	5	51	12	16	16	
6	d	♀ rises half h. aft. 4 m.	8	17	4	8	6	33	0	M.	16	17
7	e	7 Stars South 3 q. a. 9 N.	8	18	4	9	7	15	1	28	18	
8	f	☿ 14 ♀ Ret.	8	18	4	10	7	58	2	39	19	
9	☿	2 Sunday in Advent.	8	18	4	11	8	42	3	51	20	
10	a	☉ in ♍ 11 d. 10 m.	8	18	4	12	9	28	5	1	21	
11	b	WINTER Quartr. beg.	8	19	4	13	10	16	6	8	22	
12	c	Ember V Week.	8	18	4	14	11	6	7	9	23	
13	d	Great Dog r. near 8 N.	8	18	4	15	11	57	8	2	24	
14	e	Day br. at 6 a-clock.	8	18	4	16	12	47	☾	rises	25	
15	f	♄ 13 ♍	8	18	4	17	0	M. 47	5	A.	13	26
16	☿	3 Sunday in Advent.	8	17	4	18	1	35	6	27	27	
17	a	♂ 21 ♍	8	17	4	19	2	22	7	42	28	
18	b	☿ rises 7 at Night.	8	17	4	20	3	7	8	58	29	
19	c	Arcturus r. 25 m. a. 11 N.	8	16	4	21	3	52	10	15	30	
20	d	♀ 25 ♍	8	16	4	22	4	36	11	33	31	
21	e	St. Thomas.	8	16	4	23	5	21	12	53	Jan.	
22	f	☽ und. Spica Virg. 4 de.	8	15	4	24	6	8	0	M.	53	3
23	☿	4 Sunday in Advent.	8	14	4	25	6	59	2	18	3	
24	a	♀ 25 ♍	8	14	4	26	7	55	3	44	4	
25	b	Christmas Day.	8	13	4	27	8	55	5	10	5	
26	c	St. Stephen the Mar.	8	12	4	28	9	58	6	27	6	
27	d	St. John the Evang.	8	10	4	29	11	37		28	7	
28	e	Innocents. ☉ ecl. inv.	8	9	4	30	0	A. 6	☾	sets.	8	
29	f	♄ 25 ♍	8	8	4	1	1	4	5	A.	36	9
30	☿	Sunday after Christm.	8	7	4	2	1	57	7	2	10	
31	a	♀ rises 1 qu. aft. 4 m.	8	6	4	3	2	46	8	24	11	

LET ev'ry Swain adore the Power Divine,
 For prosp'rous Harvests, and for sparkling Wine;
 Invoking HIM, to bless their yearly Stores,
 Inviting Plenty to their crowded Floors.

(Virgil's Georgics.)

Of the Eclipses this Year 1711.

THERE will be *Six ECLIPSES* this Year, whereof *Four* will be of the *Sun*, and *Two* of the *Moon*: yet of all these *Six*, only *One* of the *Sun* will be *Visible* to us in *Great Britain*.

THE *First* is a *Small Eclipse* of the *Sun*, on the 7th of *January*, at 3 quarters after 9 at *Night*, but invisible to us.

THE *Second* is a great and total *Eclipse* of the *Moon*, on the 23d of *January*, about a quarter of an hour after 12 a-clock at *Noon*, and therefore cannot be seen by us.

THE *Third* is a *Small Eclipse* of the *Sun* on *Feb. 6.* near a quarter after 1 in the *Afternoon*; but invisible to us, by reason of the great *North Latitude* of the *Moon*.

THE *Fourth* will be a great *Eclipse* of the *Sun*, on *Wednesday* the 4th of *July*, near 7 in the *Afternoon*, and may be seen by us if the *Air* be clear.

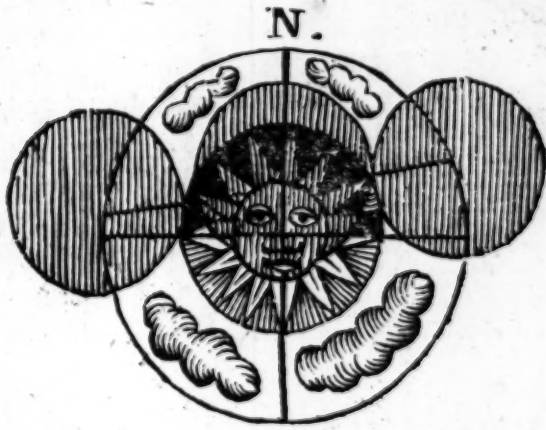
	H	M	S	
The Beginning (in Lat. 52 30) at	7	3	46	} P.M.
The Visible Conjunction	7	53	51	
The greatest Obscuration	7	55	52	
The End	8	45	40	
The Duration	1	41	54	
The Digits Eclips'd	8	35	40	North.
Moon's Latit. seen at the { Beginning 12' 32" } North				
End 4 14 } Descen.				

Sun Eclipsed
July 4.

H. M. S.
7 55 52 p.m.

E.

W.



S.

THE *Fifth* is a total and great *Eclipse* of the *Moon*, on *July 18.* near 5 in the *afternoon*; but invisible to us, by reason it ends 10 min. before the *Moon* rises.

THE *Sixth* and Last, is of the *Sun*, on *Dec. 28.* at half an hour past 9. in the *morn.* but not *Visible* to us, being depress'd too low by reason of the *Moon's South Lat.* is augmented by her *South Parallax.* *VENUS* is our *Glorious*

The SECOND PART.

Morning Star from the beginning of the year, to *January* 16. Then SHE becomes our *Glorious Evening Star* to the 2d day of *November*; after which SHE again becomes our *Morning Star*, and so continues all the year after.

An Explication of the Calendar; Or, an Account of Time. Of the Year. Of the Four Quarters, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Of the Months, and the Original of their Names. Of the Weeks and Days, and the Original thereof. Of Hours and Minutes. The Explication of the Calendar of this Book. Of the Rising and Setting of the SUN. Of the Length of Day and Night. Of the MOON's Age, Rising, Setting, and Southing. Of the Reason of Old and New Stile, and the Places that make each of them. Of the South Part of the Heavens, and how to find it. Of Bills for Money, Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit, Receipts, &c. Of the New Act of the Assize of Bread, with a Table and Uses thereof.

TO Know perfectly well the *Kalendar*, and the Original of all the Parts of it, is not so easie as People generally imagine; and to apply the Tables contained therein to their proper Uses, requires more Skill than is commonly thought on. And tho' some may despise such a Book, as containing in it little less than mean and Trifling Subjects; yet am I bold to affirm, and will make it plainly appear, *That an Almanack well design'd, and thoroughly understood, is one of the best, and most useful Books that is publish'd within the Compass of the Year.*

THAT my honest *Tradesmen* and *Chapmen* may not buy an *almanack* only to find the *Day of the month*, or the *Rising and Setting of the Sun*, &c. (which is really beneficial, and if it was for nothing else, is worth double the money he pays for it :) But that he may also *thoroughly understand every part of it*, and thereby be let into abundance of *Useful and Delightful Knowledge*, I shall now endeavour to shew him.

Of TIME.

A YEAR, is that part of *Time* in which the great *Lamp* of Heaven, the *SUN*, runs thro' the glorious *Rounds of the Zodiack*; as, from the *Tropick of Cancer*, to the *Tropick of Capricorn*; and so back to *Cancer* again. Or,

Of the Spring Quarter.

If we account the Beginning of the Year from the Celestial *Lam*, to *Libra* (or the *Balance*) and from thence to the first Point of *Aries* (or the *Ram*) again [Of these, and all the other Signs of the Zodiack, and of their Characters. See fully Handled in the *Ladies Diary* for this Year 1711.]

IT IS call'd a *Year*, in Latin *Annus*, from *Anguis* a Snake, which rounded with her Tail in her mouth, hath been a fit Representation of it. Or from *Annulus* a Ring, because its motion finish'd, begins again without End.

THE Year is divided into *Four Quarters*, or *Seasons*, namely *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*.

Of the Spring Quarter.

THE *Charming Spring*, like a young lively Youth, of a Sanguine Complexion, Rosie Cheeks, Smooth Face, of light and nimble motion, casteth a chearful and lovely Look upon the Face of this our Earth; and with a green fragrant and lightsome Mantle, cloaths her in variety of wholesome Herbs, sweet Flowers, delicious Fruit, and nourishing Grain, for the Use of Man and of all Creatures. Now it is, that Fowls of the *Air* couple, Beasts of the Earth encrease, and Fish of the Water multiply in abundance, and leave the Deep, to live in more shallow Places. The Country Life is now most pleasant, the *Air* most pure and wholesome, and all around a glittering Paradise.

THE *Spring* adorns the Woods, renews the Leaves,
The Womb of Earth the *genial* Seed receives.
Fair *Venus* from her Orb descends in Show'rs,
To glad the *Ground*, and paint the *Field* with Flow'rs.

The joyous Birds frequent the leafy Grove,
And Beasts, by Nature stung, renew their Love.

The Fields the *Blades* of bury'd Corn disclose,
And while the balmy Western Spirit blows,
Earth to the *Breath* her Bosom dares expose.

With kindly Moisture now the *Plants* abound,
The *Grass* securely *springs* above the Ground:
The tender *Twig* shoots upwards to the Skies,
And on the Faith of the *new Sun* relies.

Now lofty Hills with pleasing Shades are crown'd,
And Sleeps are sweeter on the Silken Ground.

With milder Beams the Sun securely shines:
Fat are the *Lambs*, and luscious are the *Wines*.

The *Blossoms* blow, the *Birds* on Bushes sing,
And Nature has accomplish'd all the Spring.

[Dryd.
THE

THE Spring, or *Vernal Quarter*, *à virendo*, from *Flourishing*, begins this year the 10th of *March*, and continueth till the Sun hath pass'd thro' the three Signs peculiar to this Quarter, which are, *Aries*, *Taurus* and *Gemini*.

Of the Summer Quarter.

THE Pleasant Summer, like a Man of full growth, strong and lusty, in the prime of his Strength, with a fierce and fiery *Aspect*, parcheth and withereth Grass and Grain: For now *Heat* is at the highest, and *Floods* at the lowest, the *Seas* most patient, and the *Winds* most calm, the Earth cloath'd in her richest Embroidery, distributeth her Bounty to the Use of living Creatures. Flowers are now in their Bravery, Fruits in their prime, and all Creatures in their Lustre.

THE Spring is past, and now the Feav'rish Sun
The Sultry *Tropick* fears, and moves more slowly on.

He with his flaming Arrows, pierce the Flood,
And darting to the Bottom, bakes the Mud.

The Dog-Star now begins to mount on high,
And with its sultry Breath infect the Sky.

The *Silvans* to their Shades and *Streamis* retire,
And want a cooling Breeze to fan the raging Fire.

The Sun-burnt Shepherd drives his bleating Flock
Beneath the Covert of the craggy Rock.

The Reapers panting both for Heat and Pain,
With crooked Rapiers shave the tufted Plain.

THIS Summer or *Æstival-Quarter*, (from *Æstifer*, that bringeth Heat) begins the 11th of *June*, where the aforesaid Quarter ended, and continueth till the Sun has pass'd thro' *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*.

Of the Autumnal Quarter.

THE Fruitful Autumn, or *Harvest*, like an ancient Man, with a white Head, and grey Beard, a ripe Age, full of good Works in his Youth and Strength, perform'd with an austere, solid and sage Countenance, looking upon the Face of the Earth with a favourable *Aspect*, renders the toiling Husbandman the Fruits of his former Labours: for now Corn is reap'd, Fruit is gather'd, Leaves fall, Flowers fade and the Earth loseth her former Beauty; Floods encrease. Springs decrease, and all Creatures lose their Strength and Vigour, and the most part of sensible Creatures seek Shelter against the Stormy ensuing Winter.

Of the Autumn and Winter Quarters.

Fair Summer's Pride begins to fade away,
(For all things here are subject to decay :)
Now *Ceres* golden Locks are nearly shorn,
And mellow Fruits from burden'd Trees are torn.
The whistling Birds now cease their charming Notes,
And Trees and Shrubs put on their Yellow Coats.
The Stormy Blasts enforce the Quaking Trees
To lap their trembling Limbs in mossy Frize.
Declining *Phæbus* shines with Feeble Rays,
And Night encroaches on the short'ning Days.

THE *Autumnal Quarter*, (from *Autumnalis*, belonging to Harvest) begins on the 12th day of September, and continues till the Sun has visited *Libra*, *Scorpio* and *Sagittarius*.

Of the Winter Quarter.

WINTER, like an angry Old man, worn out with Cares, perplex'd with Grief, and impatient in Suffering, with a waspish, fretful and phlegmatick Countenance, looks upon the Face of the Earth: For now the blustering Winds break forth, the Billows of the Ocean mount aloft, threatening to swallow up the Sea-toft Mariner. Floods are up, and the cold Air taketh away the Strength and Vigour of all Creatures. The Pores of the Earth are shut by the extreme Coldness of the Air. Beasts and Cattel seek for Shelter. Fowls betake themselves to warmer Regions, and Fishes to the deepest Waters. So that whatsoever the chearful Spring, and Summer did bring forth and nourish, this Quarter doth destroy and vanish.

NO Grass the Fields, no Leaves the Trees now show,
The Frozen Earth lies bury'd deep in Snow.

Swift Rivers are with sudden Ice constrain'd,
And studded Wheels are on its Back sustain'd.

An Hostry now for Waggon, which before
Tall Ships of Burden on its Bosom bore.

The Brazen Cauldrons with the Frost is flaw'd,
The Garment stiff with Ice, at Hearths is thaw'd.

Mean time perpetual Sleet and driving Snow
Obscure the Skies, and hang on Herds below.

The Waves now gag'd with Ice, no longer roar,
But with stiff Arms embrace the silent Shore.

The Sun from far peeps with a sickly Face
To weak the Clouds, and mighty Foggs to Chace,
When up the Skies he shoots his Rosie Head,
Or in the ruddy Ocean seeks his Bed.

THE

Of the Winter Quarter, &c.

THE *Winter*, or *Hyemal Quarter*, (from *Hyemalis*, belonging to *Winter*) begins this Year on the 11th day of *December*, and continues till the *SUN* hath passed thro', and forsaken *Capricorn*, *Aquarius* and *Pisces*, and arrives at *Aries*, where he again begins the *Spring*.

THUS the *Four Seasons* in *Four Forms* appear, Resembling *Human Life* in ev'ry shape they wear. *Spring* first, like *Infancy*, shoors out her Head, With milky Juice requiring to be fed.

Proceeding onward whence the Year began, The *Summer* grows adult, and ripens into Man.

Autumn succeeds, a sober tepid Age, Not froze with Fear, nor boiling into Rage;

Last *Winter* sweeps along with tardy pace, Sowre is his Front, and furrow'd is his Face:

His Scalp, if not dishonour'd quite of Hair,

The Ragged Fleece is thin, and Thin is worse than Bare. And thus much for the *Four Quarters of the Year*.

IN these *Four Quarters* are *Twelve Months*; the Names and Number of Days each consist of, are as follow.

Of the Twelve Months.

THE *First* consists of 31 Days, and is called *January*, from *Janus*, a feigned God of the *Romans*. His Image had two Faces, to shew he knew things past, and foreknew things to come: the one Face was young, to represent the *Spring*; the other was Old, to represent the *Winter*.

THE *Second* consists of 28 Days, but in *Leap-year* of 29 Days, and is called *February*, from a Feast of the *Romans* kept yearly on the *Second Day of this month*, called *Februa*, wherein they offer'd Sacrifices to *Pluto*, (also called *Februus*) for the Souls of their Ancesters.

THE *Third* Month consists of 31 Days, and is called *March*, being dedicated to *Mars* by his Son *Romulus*: and this Month formerly was called the *FIRST* month.

THE *Fourth* consists of 30 Days, and is called *April*, ab *aperiendo*, because of the Showers which this month opens the Pores of the Earth, that the Sun's Influence may the more easily raile to Perfection the ensuing Glories of the *Spring*.

THE *Fifth* hath 30 Days, and is called *May*, & *Maia*, because *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

THE

Of the Months, and their Names.

THE *Sixth* consists of 30 Days, and is called JUNE, from *Junio*, or from *Junius Brutus*, who began his Consulship in this Month.

THE *Seventh* consists of 31 Days, and is called JULY, from *Julius Caesar* the Emperour.

THE *Eighth* consists of 31 Days, and is called AUGUST, from *Octavius Augustus* the Emperour.

THE *Ninth* consists of 30 Days, and is called SEPTEMBER, being the *Seventh* Month from *March*, which was formerly the *FIRST Month* (as I intimated before.)

THE *Tenth* consists of 31 Days, and is called OCTOBER, being the *Eighth* Month from *March*.

THE *Eleventh* consists of 30 Days, and is called NOVEMBER, being the *Ninth* Month from *March*.

THE *Twelfth* consists of 31 Days, and is called DECEMBER, being the *Tenth* Month, from *March* the *First* Month.

MONTHS had their Rise from the Motion of the Sun and Moon: A Month of the Sun is, when he passeth through one whole Sign of the Zodiack, as from the first Degree of Aries, to the first Degree of Taurus. A Month of the Moon, is her whole Passage through the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack: These are called Natural Months; which Difference caused great Confusions; to prevent which, the Civil Month was fixed upon, according to the Kalendar foregoing, the Number of the Days in each Month being easily remembered by the help of these Old Verses.

THIRTY Days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest, have Thirty One,
Except February alone,
Which hath but Twenty Eight Days meer,
But Twenty Nine Days in Leap-Year.

HERE Note, that divers Nations begin their Year at divers times: Thus the Grecians began their Year in June. The Egyptians and Arabians in July. Astronomers begin it in January. But WE, in all Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, begin the Year on the Five and Twentieth Day of MARCH.

MONTHS are divided into Weeks, each Week consisting of Seven Days, therefore in Latin called *Septimana*; and

Of the Days of the Week, and their Names.

and each of these *Seven Days* are named after the *Old Saxon Gods*. Now, because the knowledge of this is very curious, and rarely to be met with ; and because it may give my Reader some agreeable Entertainment, I shall describe them more particularly.

FIRST then, to the Day dedicated to the especial Adoration of the *SUN*, they gave the Name of *Sunday*, or *The Day of the Sun*. This Idol was placed in a Temple, and there adored and sacrificed to, for that they believed that the *SUN* in the Firmament did correspond and cooperate with or in this *Idol*.

HIS Shape, or Figure, was made like *A half-naked Man*, set upon a Pillar ; his Face, as it were, brightned with Gleams of Fire ; and holding, with both his Arms stretched out, a burning Wheel upon his Breast. The Wheel being to signify the Course which he runneth round about the World ; and the fiery Gleams and Brightness, the Light and Heat wherewith he warmeth and comforteth the Things that live and grow.

THE next, according to the Course of the Days of the Week, was the Idol of the *MOON*, whereof came the Name *Monday*, instead of *Moonday*.

THE Form of this Idol was strange and ridiculous. It was *A Woman*, standing upon a Pillar, with a short Coat like a Man, and holding a *MOON* before her Breast : She had a Hood upon her Head, out of which appeared two long Ears, standing up like those of a Horse, and her Shoes turned up (or picketted) at the Toes.

NEXT unto the Idols of the two most apparent Planets was the Idol *TUISCO* : the most ancient and peculiar God of the Germans ; and the Day which was especially dedicated to the Adoration and Service of this Idol was called *Tuisday*.

THIS Idol was made in form of *A Man* with a long Beard, having no covering on his Head, but his Hair ; in his right Hand he held a Scepter upwards ; his left Hand was held downward and open ; he was cloathed with a Garment of a Skin, and stood with his naked Feet upon a Pillar.

THE next was the Idol *WODEN*. He was, while he lived among them, a most gallant and victorious Prince and Captain ; and, after his Death, this Idol was honored and

Of the Days of the Week, and their Names.

and sacrificed unto, that by his aid and furtherance, they might attain Victory over their Enemies; which, when they had obtained, they sacrificed unto him such Prisoners as they had taken in Battle.

THIS Idol was made armed, standing upon a Pillar, with a broad Sword in his right Hand, and a Shield on his left Arm; upon his Face were a large pair of Whiskers, and a Crown upon his Head, and the ends of his Shooes turned up, (as did those of the Idol of the Moon.) The Day that this Idol was worshipped upon, was called *Wednesday*, or *Wednesday*.

THE next, in order, was the Idol *Thor*, being of more Estimation than many of the rest of like sort: He was majestically placed in a very large and spacious Hall, and there set, as if he had reposed himself upon a covered Bed; on his Head was a Crown of Gold; and round in compass, above, and about the same, were set, or affixed, Twelve bright burnished golden Stars; and in his right Hand he held a kingly golden Scepter. He was of the seduced Pagans believed to be of most marvellous Power and Might, and that there was no Puissance comparable to his: His Dominions, of all others, extending it self the farthest, both in *Heaven* and *Earth*: That in the Air he governed the Winds and the Clouds; and, being displeased, did cause Lightning, Thunder and Tempests; but being well pleased with their Adorations and Sacrifices, he then bestowed upon them most fair and seasonable Weather, caused the Fruits of the Earth to grow in great Plenty; and kept away from them the Plague, and all other evil and infectious Diseases. Of the weekly Day which was dedicated to his peculiar Service, is yet retained the Name of *Thursday*, which the Danes and Swedes do yet call *Thor*-day.

THE next following, in Rank and Reputation, was the Goddess *FRIGA*. This Idol was a *Hermaphrodite*, and represented both Sexes, as well Man, as Woman; IN her right Hand she held a drawn Sword, and in her left a Bow; signifying thereby, that Women, as well as Men, should, in time of need, be ready to fight: Some honoured her for a God, and some for a Goddess, but the latter Worshipers were the more numerous. She was esteemed the giver of Peace and Plenty, as also the causer and maker of Love.

Of the Days of the Week, and their Names.

Love and Amity; and the Day of her especial Adoration is yet retained the Name of *Friday*. *THE Saxons* called the Day *Frigedeag*, but our present Language leaving out the sound of the two (g. g.) call it *Friedea*, that is, (according to our modern Orthography) *Friday*.

THE last, to make here the Number Seven, was the Idol *Seater*. He stood to be adored in this manner.

FIRST, Upon a Pillar was placed a Perch; on the sharp pricked back thereof stood this Idol; He was lean of Visage, having long Hair and a long Beard, and was bare-headed, and bare-footed: in his left Hand he held up a Wheel, and in his right Hand he carried a Bucket of Water, wherein were Flowers and Fruits. He had on a long Coat which was girded on him with a Towel or Girdle of White Linnen which by the blowing of the Wind streamed from him. By his standing upon the sharp Fins of this Fish, was to signify that the Saxons for serving him, should pass steadfastly and without harm in dangerous and difficult places; by the Wheel was betokened, the knit Unity, and conjoynd Concord of the Saxons, and their Concurring together in running one Course; By the Girdle which with the Wind streamed from him, was signified the Saxons freedom. By the Bucket with Flowers and Fruit, was declared, that with kindly Rain he would nourish the Earth, to bring forth such Fruits and Flowers: And the Day unto which is yet given the Name of *Saturday*, was set apart for his especial Adoration.

A N D thus have you the true derivation of the Names now given to the Days of the Week, which took their rise from the Names of the Gods and Idols of the Saxons, who were our Ancestors, and from whom we of this Island descended.

I HOPE it will not be thought unseasonable by my Readers, if they with me express the Sentiments of their Souls, in one short Act of Thanksgiving and Adoration upon this Occasion.

‘ WE adore, we worship, we magnify THEE, O thou infinitely good and merciful GOD! who by thy wonderful Providence didst early, very early, cause the Light of thy Gospel to shine upon this our native Island, and didst thereby dispel those Clouds of Ignorance and Idolatry, into which our Ancestors were involved, and into which

Of the Days of the Week, and their Names.

which, at this day, a great part of the World are still enveloped; worshipping Images, Stocks, and Stones, may the Devils themselves (as our Ancestors also did) instead of GOD. Praised and magnified be thou, O Conqueror of Hell, and Victorious Champion over the Infernal Forces! that when the Terrors of Death encompassed us round, and the nethermost Hell threatned to devour us quick, then didst thou snatch our Life out of the Paws of the devouring Lyon, and the Horrors of the black Abyss!

A DAY is either Natural or Civil; a Natural Day is from Sun Rising to Sun Set; a Civil Day is from one whole Revolution of the Sun, and is 24 Hours, being almost the same in all Places in duration, but different in the beginning; For the Jews, Chaldeans, and Babylonians, began the Day with the Rising of the Sun, the Athenians and Grecians with the Setting of the Sun; the Umbrians and Astronomers at Noon; the Romans, and we our selves, at Midnight.

THE Civil Days are divided into Sundays, Holydays, &c. of which the Calendar foregoing plainly sheweth.

THE Parts of a Day are HOURS, whereof 24 Hours makes a Day and Night among us; but the Jews divided their Day, which is always from Sun rise to Sun set, into 12 equal Parts, called Hours, beginning at Sun rising; so that their Hours in Summer, were longer than those in Winter; and their first Hour began at Sun rising, their sixth Hour was at Noon, &c. so that when it is said, There was Darkness on all the Earth, from the sixth Hour to the ninth; it is meant from Noon to the end of the third Hour following, (i. e.) from Noon till 3 a Clock.

HOURS are divided into Quarters; and into Minutes, of which 60 makes an Hour, and therefore 15 Unites make one quarter of an Hour, 30 min. is half an hour, 45 min. is three quarters of an Hour.

MINUTES are divided into Seconds, whereof 60 makes One Second. These Seconds are Divided in Thirds, Thirds into Fourths and so ad infinitum, whereof 60 of the latter makes 1 of the former.

THIS much I thought good to say in the General, and now I come to Explain the foregoing Kalendar in particular which (besides the Months, and Number of Days in each

Of Sun-Rising and Setting, and Length of Day.

each Month, also the *Change, Quarters, and full Moons*; which are set on the *Top of each Page*, in so plain a manner, that they need no Explication) Consists of 8 Colums.

THE First contains the *Days of the Month*, in *Figures*.

THE Second contains, the *Days of the Week*, in *Letters*, whereof that Printed with *Red-Ink* denotes *Sunday*, and the rest the other Days of the Week in Order.

THE Third and widest Colum, contains *divers particulars*, as all the *Sundays and Holydays* in the Year; the *English Terms with their Returns*; Time of *Day break*, *Increase of the Days*, the *Signs and Degrees* all the *Planets* are in each month; The *Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets* and diverse of the more *Eminent and Fixed Stars*, with several other *useful particulars*, most of which are very plain and need no farther Explication, and those which may seem otherwise shall be explained anon.

THE Fourth Colum contains the *Rising and Setting of the Sun throughout the Year*, of which this is the use.

To find the Rising and Setting of the Sun.

THIS Colum consists of Three rows of Figures, and the Letters set on the Top (*viz.*) *h. m. h.* signifies *hours, minutes, and hours*. The First row of Figures shews the Hour of *Sun Rising*, the Third row the Hour of *Sun setting*, and the middle row hath a *Double meaning*; for it sheweth how many *minutes* the Sun Rises *after Sun Rising*, and *before Sun setting*. *As for Example*, At what time doth the Sun Rise and set upon the *First day of February*. I look for that day, and find in the Fourth Colum these Figures, 7, 15, 5. which shews that the Sun *Rises* 15. min. (or 1 quarter *after Seven a Clock*; and *sets* 15 minutes or 1 quarter *before 5*. Or (which is the same thing) it sets 3 quarters *after 4 a Clock*. Again, what time doth the Sun Rise and Set on the *12th August*? I look for the *12th Aug.* and find in that Colum, 4, 57, 8. so that the Sun *Rises* 57 min. *after 4* and *sets* 57 min. *before 8*. and on the *14 Day of the same month*, he rises 1 min. *after 5* and sets 1 min. *before 7*.

To find the Length of the Day and Night.

THIS same Colum, finds this also; for if you double *Sun rising*, you have the *length of the Night*, and if you take the *Length of the Night*, from 24 Hours, you have the *Length of the Day*.

EXAMPLE

Example. What is the Length of Day and Night on the 7th day of May? I look in the Fourth Column, and find against May 7. the Sun's Rising to be 4 Hours, 10 Min. This I double, and it makes 8 Hours, 20 Minutes, and that is the Length of the Night. This 8 Ho. 20 min. I take out of 24 Ho. and there remains 16 Ho. 40 min. for the length of the Day.

Example 2. What is the Length of the Night and Day upon June 11. or the Longest Day? I look and find against that day 3 ho. 41 min. the time of Sun rising. This I double, gives 6 ho. 82 min. which 82 min. is an Hour and 22 min. This taken out of 24 Hours, leaves 16 ho. 38 min. for the Length of the Day. And the like for every day in the Year.

To find the Age of the Moon.

THIS is very easie: for if you look against any day of the month, you will find against it in the 5th Column, the Age of the Moon. Thus on the 25th of Jan. the Moon is 18 days old. On the 1st of Aug. she changeth, and therefore is not one day old; but on the 5th of Aug. she is 4 days old. This is so easie, it needs no farther Example. (D over this Column signifies Days.)

THE next Column shews the Southing of the Moon. The two Letters over this Column (H.M.) stand for Hours and Min. the Letters (M) and (A) set sometimes between the Figures, stand for Morning and Afternoon; and when (M) stands between two Figures, it signifies morning, not only to those, but to all the rest under them, till you come to (A), and then all the Figures stand for Afternoon, at (A) and under it, till it comes again to (M) &c. *Example.* In Feb. 1. I find in the Column of the Moon's Southing, 7 M 28, which shews the Moon is in the South at 28 min. after 7 in the morning. Again, Feb. 20. in that Column these Figures only 11 5, which shews the Moon's in the South at 5 min. after 11 a'clock: But there being no Letter between these Figures, I look upwards (which I must always do) and the next Letter above is (A) which shews it to be 5 min. after 11 in the Afternoon. So again, the 6th of April the Moon is at the South at 33 min. after 11 morn. and the 21st day she is in the South 9 min after 12 at night (or Afternoon,) and on the 22d day she is in the South at 9 min. after 0 hours morn. (which is the very same time one as the other:) for 12 ho. after Noon, or 0 hours morning is meant midnight in both.

C

THIS

THIS Table is likewise of excellent use to know the *Hour of the Night* by the help of the Shadow of the Moon falling upon a Sun-Dial; in which are three Cases.

1. IF the Shadow falls just upon 12 a'clock, the Moon is then exactly South: Then looking in the Table, you have the Hour and minute of the Night without more ado. *Example.* On Jan. 18. at Night I looking on a Sun-Dial, find the shadow of the Moon fall exactly upon 12 a'clock: (therefore she is exactly in the South) I look then in my Table, and find that on Jan. 18. the Moon is South at 53 min. after 7, which is the time of the Night.

2. IF the Moon is not come to the South; that is, if the Shadow falls among the *morning Hours*, then see how much it wants of the South, or 12 a'clock: then look in the Table, and what time you find there, so much as it wanted of being South, must be abated. *Example.* On November 13. I look'd on a Sun-dial, and found the Shadow of the Moon to fall on the Hour-Line of 10. that is, it wanted 2 Hours of her coming to the South. I look in my Table, and find the Moon will be at the South at 44 min. after 11 Afternoon; therefore the time of Night is 44 min. after 9. because she wants 2 hours of coming to the South.

3. IF the Moon is past the South, and her Shadow fall among the *Afternoon Hours*, then that time must be added to the time in the Tables. *Example.* On December 7. at Night, I looked on a Sun-Dial, and found the Shadow to fall 3 qrs. after 2. I look in the Table what time the Moon was South that day, and find it 15 min. or a quarter of an hour past 7. Afternoon; but she being now 2 ho. 3 qrs. past the South, therefore the time of the night is 10 a'clock.

Of the Rising and Setting of the Moon.

THE Seventh Column gives you the true time of the *Rising and Setting of the Moon* throughout the Year, which is very uncertain, and not to be found by any constant Rule: Sometimes it rises 3 or 4 Nights together, and differs not an Hour: as at the Full moon in Harvest, which Country People wonder at: thus from the 18th to the 22d of August, the Diff. of her Rising is not an an Hour (it wanting a minute;) But the 24th of September she rises 49 min. after 10. and on the 25th, at 6 min after 12. So she differs 1 hour 17 min. in One days time: and between the 28 and 29th of the same month she differs in her Rising 5 hour 24 min.

H M on the *Top*, stands for *Hours* and *minutes*, and *M* and *A* among the *Figures*, stand for *Morning* and *Afternoon*, just as in the last Column.

Note, That from the *New moon* to the *Full*, this *Table* shews her *Setting* only; She then rising in the *Day*, and so no notice taken of it; and the *Fore* part of the *Night* is *Light* until the *Moon* sets. But from the *Full moon* to the *New*, it shews her *Rising*: for then she *Sets* in the *Day*, and *Rises* in the *Night*: so it is dark when she *Rises*, and afterwards all *Light*.

BY this *Table* also the *Time* of the *Night* may be known by her *Rising* and *Setting*. Thus on *Decemb. 2*. I see the *Moon* just setting; I look in the *Table*, and find her set at 21 min. after 8. and that is the time of *Night*; but if it wanted an *Hour* of *Setting*, which is easily guess'd at, then it was 21 min. after 7 at *Night*: Again, on *Decemb. 18*. I see the *Moon* just a-rising; and looking in the *Table*, find she rises at 58 min. after 8 *A.* but she being up a few minutes before I could come at my *Book*, I know it about 9 o'clock at *Night*, or a little after.

THE Last Column shews the *Days* of the month, as they are reckoned in the *Foreign Account*, call'd *New Style*, which now is 11 days before ours. Thus *Jan. 1*, of our *Account*; is *Jan. 12*. with them; and *Jan. 24*. *Old Style* (or our *Account*) is *Feb. 4*. of *New Style* (or *Foreign Account*) and *July 10*. of *Ours*, is *August 10*. of *Theirs*, &c.

NOW that my Reader may have a true notion of this matter, I shall give him a short account of the *Rise* of this *Manner* of *Reckoning* of *Times* among us.

THE Year, as I said before, is that Space of *Time* in which the *Sun* runs thro' the *Zodiack*. Now because of the *Irregularity* of the *Sun's* motion, it was an hard matter to find exactly in what space of *Time* this *Revolution* was made; such *Uncertainty* occasioned so much *Confusion* in the *Roman Calendars*, that the famous *Julius Caesar* thought it not below his *Grandeur* to advise with some *Eminent Mathematicians* for its *Reformation*; by whose instruction he found, that the *Sun's* yearly motion in the *Zodiack* was performed in the space of 365 Days and a quarter (or 6 hours.) These odd Hours he reserved in store, till every fourth Year, at which time they amounted to 24 Hours (or one whole Day,) which was added to every Fourth Year. So that the 3 first Years consisted of, 365 Days, and a

the 24th of Feb. Day (one Day more;) and every 4th Year
was therefore (as still it is) called *Leap-Year*; and the thing
it self, *Intercalation*, or putting in betwixt the Calendar
which Surplusage Day is incerted in the month of Februa-
ry, betwixt Polycarp and Matthias, making that month e-
very *Leap-year* consist of 29 Days. So that the Feast of St.
Matthias was for 3 years on the 24th of Feb. and in *Leap-
year*, upon the 25th. of the same month. [But to prevent
confusion, by a late Order hung up in the Churches, St.
Matthias is to be kept on the 24th day, as well in *Leap-
years* as others.

SO far *Julius Caesar* the Emperor, reformed the Account
of Time: yet it has been proved by infallible Experience
that his Mathematicians allotted too much time for the Year.
They were in the right, that no Year consisted of more
than 365 Days; but for the odd Hours, 'tis certain they
cannot be fewer than 3, nor so many as 6: so that the
doubt is upon the Number of minutes (of which 60 make
an Hour;) for, according to the most exact account, the
Revolution of the Sun is made in 365 days, 5 hours, 48
min. and something more. So that the Emperor's Year
about 10 min. more than the Sun's; which, tho' it
may seem insensible for a Year or two, yet in the space of
144 years it will arise to be a whole Day: so that then the
Beginning of the Calendar must be set one day back.

NOW to remedy this, some of the latter Roman Bishops
did earnestly endeavour, and the Business was brought to
the Perfection it now standeth in, by Gregory XIII. in the
Year 1582, his Mathematicians (whereof Bilinus was the
Chief) advised him, that since there had been an Omission
in the Council of Nice somewhat concern'd in the matter
of Easter; and that the same Assembly, after due Deliberation
with the Astronomers of that time, had fixed the Vernal
Equinox at the 21st of March; and considering also
that since that time a Difference of 10 whole Days had be-
past over the Calendar; that is, that the Vernal Equinox
(or Spring) which began upon the 21st of March, had pre-
vented so much, as to begin in Gregory's days at the 11th
of the same, there being 10 days difference (or thereabouts)
they advised, that 10 Days should be cut off the Calendar
which was done; and the 10 Days taken out of October
the Year 1582 (as being the Month of the Year, in which

the Pope was born) so that when they came to the 5th of the Month, they reckon'd it the 15th, and so the Equinox was come up to its Place again.

AND this is the Reason why these two Accounts differ'd the Space of 10 Days one from the other (and since that time, the Difference is a Day more to be added; so that now there are 11 Days difference:) And as the Old Account was called the Julian, from the Emperor, so the New is called the Gregorian, from Gregory the Pope; and sometime the Liliian, from Lilius, the Chief agent in the doing of it: The Julian is termed the Old Style, and the Gregorian is termed the New Style: And by some, *Stylo Novo* & *Stylo Veteri*.

THE Places that reckon by New Style, are: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Leyden, Harlem, Ghent, Middleburg, Brussels, Brabant, and most part of the Netherlands: Also Paris, Lyons, Marseills, Bordieus and all France; Lisbon, O Porto, Cadiz, Bilboa and all the rest of Spain and Portugal; all Italy and Venice: Also in Germany all the Popish Electors and Princes; Ausburg, Linz, Franker, Wien, Dantzick and all Poland.

THE Places that reckon by Old Style, are England, Scotland and Ireland; all the Protestant Electors and Princes of Germany; Copenhagen and all Denmark; Embden; the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland; Hamburg; East Friesland; Geneva; all Sweden; Holstein; Silesia; Strassburg; all Saxony; Riga and Lefsch.

AND thus have you every Column of the Calendar explained at large, with the Reason thereof.

I COME now, according to my Promise in the Ladies Diary, to shew you, how to find out the South part of the Horizon; this (together with the Altitude of any Star) being one of the best ways we know, to find out the fix'd Stars by.

To find when a Star is exactly in the South.

In any Room into which the Sun shines in freely at Noon, about a Yard without the Casement, hang up a String and a Plummer, so, that when it is just 12 o'clock, the Shadow may fall in or near the Middle, between the two Sides of the Window; then nail over against the same Window a fine strait thin Rule, or a smooth broad Lath; and when you find by a good Watch, that it is just Noon, immediately make a Mark

where the *Shadow* of the *String* falls upon the *Lath*, and
on a fine deep *Notch* in the upper part of the *Lath*; so
that at any *Day* after, when you find the *Shadow* of the
String fall upon that *Notch*, it is then just *Noon*, or the
Sun is then exactly in *r'e South*, or in the *Meridian*, or
Culminates (for by all these *Ways* do we express our selves,
by meaning the same thing.)

LIKEWISE in any *Night* following, if you place your
Eye at the *Notch*; and looking upon the *String*, if you see
any *Star* or *Stars* seem to be cut by the *String*, then that
Star, at that *Moment*, is in the *Meridian*, or *Culminates*,
or is in the *South*. And when the *Sun*, or any *Star* is in
the *Meridian*, it is then the highest from the *Earth* as it can
be, or hath the greatest *Altitude* it can have for that *Day*.

NOW if you know the exact time, when any eminent
Star or *Planet* comes to the *South*, and if you know what
its *Height* at that time, that is, how many *Degrees* it is
above the *Horizon* (which you may find by any ordinary
Quadrant, the Use of which you may learn in a *Minute*)
place at that given time, your *Eye* to the *Notch*, and you
will find the *String* to cut it, and if you are still doubtful,
take its *Height* by your *Quadrant*, and then you cannot
fail of knowing it.

THUS *January 11. Alderazan* is *South*, at 8 at *Night*;
Jan. 12. the Great Dog, or *Syrinx*, is *South* at 10 at
Night; now if at these times, you look through your
Notch, you will find the *String* to cut these *Stars*, which
being large *Stars*, of the first *Magnitude*, will be easily
known, without using your *Quadrant*; there being none
so great near them.

NOTE, A full Account of these I shall give you,
in my *Monthly Book*, entituled, *Delights for the Ingenious*;
Or, a *Monthly Entertainment for the Curious of both*
Sexes. A large Account of which *Book* you will have at
the end of this.

BUT, with some of my *Country Chapmen*, how shall I
be to find out the *South* part of the *Heaven*, who have
neither *Watch*, nor *Clock*, nor *Sun-Dial* near me. To
answer your Request, I shall now shew you

To find a *Meridian Line* more exactly.

GET a *Stick*, of a *Yard* or better in *Length*, very straight,
and set it upright upon a very plain place (which
you may do, by holding with your *Hand* a *Plumb line* all
round

sound about it, and when you find it every way Parallel, it is then truly upright.) tie a String, with a Noose to move round, to the bottom of the Stick; Then in some fine Day, about 8, 9, or 10 a Clock in the morning, bring the String to touch the Top of the Shadow of the Stick; and there cut the String off, making a Mark on the Ground, where the Top of the Shadow touched: In the Afternoon, before to watch when the Shadow is again of the same Length of the String as it was in the morning, and there make another mark upon the Ground; in the exact middle between these two marks, drive in another small Stick into the Ground: Now if you lay your String from the Bottom of the long Stick, to this drove in the Ground, it is a true Meridian Line, which Line you may extend as far as you please, on both Sides; so that whenever the Sun, or Moon shines, and cast its Shadow upon that Line, they be in the Meridian or South. And any Day after, when the Sun casts the Shadow to the little Stick drove into the Ground, or to the Line or String extended from one Stick to the other, you may make a Notch in your Lath, as you was directed before, which is a more exact way, than to do it by a Watch, or Clock, or by a Sun-Dial (except it be for very exact; which may be done by this Artifice, as well as by any other Means whatever.)

I HAVE been the longer upon these things, being so necessary to be known, and yet so very little known among Chapmen and Tradesmen.

THE Printer last Year, for want of Room, breaking off very abruptly in the middle of a Subject, I shall now proceed to finish what he left out, and was designed to conclude the last Year's Almanack.

L. Of Notes of Money.

WHEN Chapmen borrow Money of a Friend, or owe a Sum of Money upon some Bargain, they usually give a Note under their Hands for the same; which if it be not made upon stamp'd Paper, must be made payable upon Demand, or after a certain and fixed Number of days therein mentioned.

L. A Bill of Debt for Money borrowed.

RECEIVED and Borrowed of Mr. Thomas Montyman of London, Goldsmith, One hundred thirty two Pounds; which I do hereby promise to pay on Demand. Witness my Hand January 8. 1710.

132 l. 00 s. 00 d.

C 4

Samuel Want.

A Bill of Debt for Money owing.
I PROMISE to pay to Mr. Thomas Moneyman, of London, Goldsmith, One hundred thirty two Pounds; which I do hereby promise to pay on Demand. Witness my Hand January 8. 1710.

173 l. 00 s. 00 d.

Samuel Warr.

3. A Bill of Debt for Goods Receiv'd.

RECEIV'D and had of Mr. John Tradewell, Goods and Wares, to the Value of Fifty four Pounds Seven Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny; which I do hereby promise to pay on Demand. Witness my Hand 25 March, 1711.

Lib. 54 l. 7 s. 8 d. +.

Edw. Needham

II. Of Bills of Exchange.

SOMETIMES when Chapmen sell Goods or pay Money, the Buyer or Borrower, gives a Bill of Exchange to receive it of his Correspondent; which Bill, is sometimes to be paid at Sight, and sometimes at several Days after Sight.

1. A Bill of Exchange payable at sight.

Mr. Francis Telmoney,

York, June 5. 1711.

PAY to Mr. Thomas Truman, or Order, on Demand, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, Value receiv'd of David Rich; and place it to the Account of

At the Sign in

Your loving Brother,

Cornhill, London.

John Telmoney.

2. Another Bill at sight.

SIR,

Exeter, 15 April. 1711.

AT Sight hereof, pay to Alderman Greedy, or his Order, the Sum of Fifty eight Pounds, and place it to the Account of

SIR,

To Peter Pundual, Esq;

Your humble Servant,

Merchant in Bristol.

David Telmoney.

3. A Bill of Exchange payable after certain Days.

London, February 10. 1711.

AT Seven Days Sight, pay unto Mr. Samuel Wealeby, or his Order, Two hundred fifty three Pounds Twelve Shillings, Value receiv'd of Edward Rich; and place it to Account, as per Advice from

To Mr. Michael Cass

Your Friend and Servant,

in Cheapside, London.

Francis Counsell.

Accepted, M. C. Feb. 13. 1711.

IF when the *Scow Days* are expired, the Money is paid, then he gives a *Receipt* on the Backside the Bill.

A Receipt on the Backside a Bill of Exchange.

FEB. 20. 17. RECEIVED the full
Contents within mentioned, being
Two hundred fifty three Pounds, Twelve
Shillings.

l. s. d.
253 12 00

Witness,

Job Standby.

Samuel Wealthy.

IF THE Person cannot receive it himself, he orders some other to receive it for him; and in that Case, he writes his Name on the Backside, leaving Room for to write a Receipt over it (which Receipt is the same as above.)

III. Of endorsing a Bill of Exchange.

IT sometimes happens, That between the Acceptance of a Bill and the Time of Payment, the Party which is to receive the Money hath occasion to pay it away: If so, then he writes his Name on the Backside, and delivers it to him he owes it to; and this Person having likewise occasion to pay the Money to another, writes his Name also on the Back of the Bill, and delivers it to his Creditor, &c. So all they who have wrote their Names on the Backside the Bill are *Endorsers*, and he that hath the Bill last (if the Acceptor will not pay it) may prosecute all the *Endorsers*, and likewise the *Drawer* and *Acceptor*, or any of them.

BILLS drawn from one Person to another in the same Kingdom, are called *In-land Bills of Exchange*, but such as are drawn upon Persons living *Beyond-Sea*, are called *foreign Bills*; which properly belonging to the Merchant, I shall not meddle with, but think it convenient to add,

IV. Some Observations upon In-land Bills of Exchange.

IN-LAND Bills were never used to be Protested, until 130 W. 3. when an Act was made for that purpose, which contains as follows.

1. **THAT** the Value must be mentioned to be Received, (and ought not to be omitted, as is the Fault of most *Chapmen*.)

2. **THE** Money must be payable, a certain Number of Days, Weeks or Months, after Date (if not payable at Sight.)

3. **THE** Acceptance must be in the Accepters Hand-writing (and not a verbal Acceptance, as several Shop-keepers only do.)

4. **THE**

4. *THE* Protest must not be made until 3 days after the Bill is payable.

5. *THE* Protest must be returned to the Drawer within 14 days after Protest is made.

6. *IF* the Protest is not return'd in that time, the Person neglecting, to pay all Cost Damage and Interest.

7. *IF* any Bill be lost within the time limited for Payment, the Drawer shall be oblig'd to give another Bill of the same Tenure with the first, upon Security to indemnify him in Case the Bill so lost shall be found again.

8. *THIS* Act extends not to Bills under Five Pounds, [NOR will this Act help such whole Bills are not accepted in Writing; nor those that do not mention the Value receiv'd.]

NOTE 1. A Bill drawn to pay at Sight, is payable 3 days after the Acceptor first seeth it.

NOTE 2. There can be no Revoking of an accepted Bill, but the Acceptor is become absolute Debtor, to him to whom the Bill is payable for the Content thereof.

NOTE 3. The Person to whom the Bill is payable, must take care to demand it, the very Day it becomes due, of the Acceptor; but if the Acceptor should die before it is due, demand must be made of his Executors or Administrators.

NOTE 4. The Drawer of a Bill ought, at the same time, to give his Correspondent a Letter of Advice, that he has drawn a Bill upon him, at such a time, for such a Sum, in Words at length, and payable to such a Person.

NOTE 5. It is very unsafe, and much damage may ensue, to pay a Bill without a Letter of Advice, or any Sum by Letter of Advice, where a Bill is mention'd to be drawn.

V. Of Letters of Credit.

SOMETIMES *Chapmen* when they travel abroad, and know not but they may want Money, if they have a good Fair or Market, will procure a Letter of Credit, from one Man, to borrow (if need be) of another; but to prevent Frauds on both sides, that might be practis'd in procuring *such* Letters of Credit, it is necessary some special Token, or Circumstance of Dealing, should be incerted.

A Letter of Credit.

SIR,
London, Nov. 22. 1711.
THE last of yours, which I receiv'd, was dated the 21st of the last month, by which I understand you have mine of the 14th of the same: as to the Goods you wrote to me for,

for, I cannot now furnish you; but the Bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Meanwel, will give you an Account of the reason thereof. I would intreat you to furnish the said Mr. Thomas Meanwel with the Sum of Forty Pounds, at such time as he shall require the same, and place it to my Account, for which this my Letter of Credit, together with his Receipt, shall be your sufficient Voucher and Warrant, giving (upon Payment) a Line or two of Advice to
To Mr. Daniel Richman, your Friend and Servant,
Mercer in Kester. Jonathan Dragoood.

VI. Of Receipts.

WHEN Tradesmen, or Chapmen, pay or receive Money, they usually take or give a Receipt.

IF the Receipt be given in a Book, the Man's Name, of whom you receive, need not be mention'd (the Book being his, implys that.)

A Receipt for Goods sold, wrote in the Chapman's Book.

RECEIV'D, December 1. 1711. Forty two } l. s. d.
Pounds, two Shillings, six Pence in full Pay- } 42 02 06
ment.

Edward Truman.

IF a Receipt be given to one who keeps no Receipt-Book, it may run thus:

RECEIV'D, December 6. 1711. of Mr. }
Jof. Paywel, One hundred and twenty } Li. 120 0 0
Pounds in full Payment, by me }

Philip Pennyman.

IF a Receipt is given by one for the Account of another, it runs thus:

RECEIV'D, June 9. 1711. of Mr. George }
Goodman, by Order, and for Account of Na- } l. s. d.
thaniel Gold, Esq; Fifty Pounds, I say, re- } 50 00 00
ceiv'd as aforesaid, per Jof. Tinsley.

A Landlord's Receipt for Rent.

RECEIV'D, October 20. 1711. of Mr. Mar- }
tyr Loveland, Twenty Pounds in full for half } l. s. d.
a Year's Rent due at Michaelmas last, for his } 20 00 00
House and Land at Ludlow, I say, receiv'd
per me Geo. Acres.

IF a Servant receive Money for his Master, in part of
Bond, &c.

O8. 18. 1711.

RECEIV'D of Mr. Jos. Payill, the Sum of
Five Pounds, in part of a Bond of Thirty
Pounds, for the use of my Master, John Al-
covey, Esq;

per me

Edward Negligent.

A Rent-Gatherer's Receipt.

RECEIV'D, November 5. 1711. of Mr. Edm.
Farmer, Forty Six Pounds in full for half a
Years Rent, due on Michaelmas Day last, out
of which, deducted for Taxes, Nine Pounds, & 46 00 00
and for Repairs, Three Pounds Five Shillings.
I say, receiv'd for the use of Peter King, Esq;
by virtue of his Letter of Attorney, by me

Peregrine Rentake.

VII. AN Explication of several Marks, or Characters,
made use of by Men of Business, which they set over, or
after, their Figures, to distinguish Money, Weights, mea-
sures, &c. from one another.

Li. s. d. stand for Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

1 q. ob. 3 q. stand for one Farthing, a Halfpenny, 3 Farthings.

lb. oz. dw. gr. is Pounds, Ounces, Pennyweights, Grains.

Ton. C. q. lb. is Tons, Hundreds, Quarters, Pounds.

3. 3. 3. gr. is Ounces, Drams, Scruples, Grains.

M. gr. doz. pr. is Thousands, Grofs, Dozens, Pairs.

Hh. gal. qrts. pnts. is Hogheads, Gallons, Quarts, Pints.

Ell. yds. q. nls. is Ells, Yards, Quarters, Nails.

E. Eng. E. Fl. Fe. ln. is Ells English, Ells Flemish, Feet, Inches.

Acr. Rd. Pr. is Acres, Rods, Perches.

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ is one quarter, one half, three quarters.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ is three fifths, five eighths, eleven sixteenths.

° ' " (in Astronomy) is Signs, Degrees, Minutes, Seconds.

○ . 1 . 2 . (by Astronomers) put for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

I. V. X. L. C. D. M. is 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000.

MDCCXI. is 1711.

THE dearth of Corn last Year, has occasion'd a very
good Act of Parliament, to settle the Affair of Bread; which
being of importance to be known by most persons, I shall
here give you, in short, the Substance of that Act, and a
Table, from 2 s. 9 d. a Bushel Wheat, to 11 s. 3 d. a Bushel;
how much in Averdupois Weight, the White, Wheaten,
and Household Bread should weigh, in a Penny and Two-
penny

penny Loaf, and How much the Wheaten and Household should weigh, in a Six-penny, Twelve-penny, and Eighteen-penny Loaf, the Bakers Profit being always included.

THIS Act, to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, enacteth, That from the first of May, 1710. the Magistrates (by which I always mean, the Lord Mayor of London, and all other Mayors, Aldermen, and Chief Magistrates of Cities, Towns Corporate, or Boroughs; or two or more Justices of the Peace, in such Towns as have no Mayor or Aldermen) These shall set, ascertain, and appoint, the Assize of Bread, according to the Price of Corn in the neighbouring Markets, making the Bakers reasonable Allowance for their Charges, Pains and Livelihood.

THE Table following is for White, Wheaten and Household, made of WHEAT only; but for Bread of other sorts, or mixtures, must be publickly licens'd by the Magistrates, and all Bread must be made in their several Degrees, according to the Goodness of the several sorts of Grain.

BAKERS are to imprint a Mark on every Loaf, the Sort, Price, and Weight; or the Magistrates may order any other Mark, or make any Orders, or reasonable Rules, for regulating the same.

BREAD wanting weight, or unmark'd, or if the Magistrates Order be not follow'd, such Baker to pay 40 s. (the Prosecution being within 3 Days.)

ANY mixture of other Grain, put into Bread, than what is appointed by the Magistrates, in their Assize for that Place, forfeits 20 s.

IF the Magistrate shall, on any Information, neglect his Duty, he forfeits 20 s.

ANY one Magistrate may go into any House to view, and weigh all Bread made for Sale; and if any be wanting in Goodness, or working up and baking, or weight, or not mark'd, to give it to the Poor of the Parish; but if any Baker refuses to give him Entrance, he forfeits 40 s.

THIS Act to continue 3 Years, and from thence to the End of the next Sessions of Parliament.

THIS is the Substance of the Act, by which you find, That the Magistrates are to allow the Baker a reasonable Profit, according to the Circumstances of the Place, and Price of Corn; for 10 Bakers in Great Towns, where House-Rent, Fuel, and Help is dear, and Payments high, a greater Allowance is to be made (as always has been) than to Country Bakers, where things are much cheaper. The Table follows.

1 Pound, 16 Ounces is 1 Dram, Averdupoise weight.
 Note, 16 Drams is 1 Ounce, and 16 Ounces 1 Pound.

Small 15 Jan.

Price of the Bushel of Wheat & Baking Included	The Penny-Loaf.						Two-Penny Loaf.							
	White			Wheaten			White		Wheaten			Household		
	Ounces	Drams	Quarters	Drams	Ounces	Drams	Pounds	Ounces	Drams	Pounds	Ounces	Drams	Ounces	Drams
1	9	16	14	25	4	33	11	2	1	11	3	2	9	4
3	15	7	23		3	30	14	1	14	14	2	14	5	3
3	3	14	4	21	6	28	8	1	12	8	2	10	12	3
3	6	13	4	19	14	26	8	1	10	8	2	7	12	3
3	9	12	6	18	9	24	11	1	8	11	2	5	13	1
4	11	9	17		6	23	3	1	7	3	2	12	2	14
4	3	10	14	16	6	21	13	1	5	13	2	---	11	10
4	6	10	5	15	7	20	10	1	4	10	1	14	14	2
4	9	9	12	14	10	19	8	1	3	8	1	13	4	2
5	9	4	13		14	18	9	1	2	9	1	11	13	2
5	3	8	13	13	4	17	10	1	1	10	1	10	8	2
5	6	8	7	12	10	16	14	1	---	14	1	9	12	1
5	9	8	1	12	1	16	2	1	---	2	1	8	3	2
6	7	12	11		9	15	7	---	15	7	1	7	3	1
6	3	7	7	11	2	14	13	---	14	13	1	6	4	1
6	6	7	2	10	11	14	4	---	14	4	1	5	6	1
6	9	6	14	10	5	13	12	---	13	12	1	4	10	1
7	6	10	9		15	13	4	---	13	4	1	3	14	1
7	3	6	6	9	9	12	13	---	12	13	1	3	3	1
7	6	6	3	9	4	12	6	---	12	6	1	2	9	1
7	9	6	---	9	---	11	15	---	11	15	1	1	15	1
8	---	5	13	8	11	11	9	---	11	9	1	6	1	7
8	3	5	10	8	7	11	4	---	11	4	---	14	1	6
8	6	5	7	8	3	10	14	---	10	14	---	6	1	5
8	9	5	5	7	15	10	9	---	10	9	15	14	1	5
9	---	5	2	7	12	10	5	---	10	5	15	7	1	4
9	3	5	---	7	8	10	---	---	10	---	15	---	1	4
9	6	4	12	7	5	9	12	---	9	12	14	10	1	3
9	9	4	12	7	2	9	8	---	9	8	14	4	1	3
10	---	4	10	6	15	9	4	---	9	4	13	14	1	2
10	3	4	8	6	13	9	1	---	9	1	13	9	1	2
10	6	4	7	6	10	8	13	---	8	13	13	4	1	10
10	9	4	5	6	7	8	10	---	8	10	12	15	1	4
11	---	4	3	6	5	8	7	---	8	7	12	10	---	14
11	3	4	2	6	3	8	4	---	8	4	12	6	---	8

Note, The *White Loaves* are half the *Household*, and
the *Whiten* 2 quarters.

Larger Bread.

Six-penny Loaf.						Twelve-penny Loaf.						Eighteen-penny Loaf.					
Whiten.			Household.			Whiten.			Household.			Whiten.			Household.		
Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
9	7	11	12	10	4	18	15	5	25	4	7	28	7	--	37	14	11
8	11	--	11	9	6	17	6	1	23	2	12	26	1	1	34	12	2
3	8	--	5	10	11	2	16	--	11	2	1	24	1	--	32	1	6
6	7	3	9	14	14	14	14	5	19	13	13	22	5	8	29	12	11
6	15	4	9	4	5	13	14	7	18	8	10	20	13	11	27	12	14
6	8	4	8	11	--	13	--	9	17	6	1	19	8	13	26	1	1
3	6	2	2	8	1	12	4	4	16	5	11	18	6	7	24	8	9
6	12	11	7	11	9	11	9	0	15	7	3	17	6	1	23	2	12
9	7	13	7	5	1	10	15	10	14	10	3	16	7	7	21	5	4
7	5	3	7	15	4	10	6	13	13	14	7	15	10	4	20	13	11
3	4	15	7	9	15	9	14	14	13	3	14	14	14	5	19	13	13
6	4	11	13	6	5	9	7	11	12	10	4	14	3	8	18	15	5
9	4	8	9	6	--	11	9	1	11	1	7	13	9	10	18	2	2
7	4	5	8	12	11	8	11	1	11	9	6	13	--	9	17	6	1
3	4	2	12	5	9	8	5	8	11	1	15	12	8	3	16	10	15
6	4	--	3	5	0	8	--	5	10	11	2	12	--	8	16	--	11
9	3	13	13	5	2	7	11	9	10	4	12	11	9	6	15	7	3
7	3	11	9	4	15	7	7	7	3	9	14	11	2	12	24	14	5
3	3	9	8	4	12	11	7	3	19	9	7	10	12	9	14	6	2
6	3	7	10	4	10	2	6	15	4	9	4	10	6	13	13	14	7
9	3	5	12	4	7	12	6	11	10	8	15	10	1	7	13	7	4
7	3	4	2	4	5	8	6	8	4	8	11	1	9	12	23	--	9
3	3	2	9	4	3	7	6	5	2	8	6	13	9	7	12	10	4
6	3	1	14	1	7	6	2	2	2	8	2	14	9	3	12	4	4
9	2	15	11	3	15	9	5	15	5	7	15	2	8	15	11	14	11
7	2	14	5	3	13	13	5	12	11	7	11	9	8	11	11	9	6
3	2	13	13	12	2	5	10	3	7	8	4	8	7	4	11	4	6
6	2	11	14	3	10	9	5	7	13	7	5	1	8	3	10	15	10
9	2	10	12	3	9	1	5	5	9	7	2	1	8	--	10	11	2
7	2	9	11	3	7	10	5	3	7	6	15	4	7	13	10	6	13
3	2	8	11	3	6	4	5	1	6	6	12	8	7	10	10	2	12
6	2	7	12	3	4	13	4	15	7	6	9	15	7	7	9	14	14
9	2	6	13	3	3	12	4	13	10	6	7	7	7	4	9	11	3
7	2	5	15	3	2	9	4	11	13	6	5	2	7	1	12	9	7
3	2	5	13	3	1	7	4	10	2	6	2	14	6	15	4	4	3

The use of the Table of the Assize of Bread.

SUPPOSE *Wheat* is at 5 s. a Bushel, and my Lord Mayor of London, considering the great Rent of Houses, and he in that City, allows the Baker 1 s. 6 d. a Bushel for Profit and Maintenance; put these two Sums together, and the Price of the *Wheat*, and the Bakers Allowance included is 6 s. 6 d. a Bushel, I look against 6 s. 6 d. in the TABLE and there find that the Penny white Loaf must weigh 12 Ounces 2 Drains; the Penny wheaten Loaf must weigh 11 Ounces 11 Drains, and the Penny household 14 Ounces 4 Drains. The Two Penny white, wheaten and household, 12 Ounces 8 Drains. The Sixpenny wheaten, 4 Pounds 3 Drains, the Sixpenny household, 5 Pounds, 5 Ounces, 9 Drains, and the Twelve Penny and Eighteen Penny loaves, of wheaten and household, as there you find in the same Row.

BUT in other Corporations, or Boroughs, where things are not so dear, when *Wheat* is at 5 s. a Bushel, if the Magistrates allow 1 s. 3 d. to the Bakers, then add that Sum to the 5 s. makes 6 s. 3 d. the Bushel, and look in the Table, where you will find the Penny white to weigh 7 Ounces 7 Drains, and all the other sorts as in that Row.

BUT, perhaps, in Country Towns, or Places, where Fewer Rent, Help, &c. are very cheap, the Justices of Peace may allow but 1 s. the Bushel to the Baker, when Corn is at 5 s. the Bushel, then look in the Table for 6 s. and there you have the weight of every sort of Bread, as before [and the like of any other Price and Allowance.]

NOTE, all these Weights of Bread is for what is made of pure *WHEAT*; but if any other Grain is mixed with *Wheat*, or Bread is made of any other Grain besides *Wheat*, then the Baker, by this Act, is to be publickly licens'd to sell this sort of Bread, of the 4th, 5th, or any other sort for which the Magistrates that License them, are to give them such Allowance, as they shall think fit and reasonable.

FINIS

Advertisement by the Author.

IN January next 1710. will be publish'd a New Book by this Author printed for the Company of Stationers, entitled,

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